The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Bombardment of Fort McAllister, at the Mouth of the Ogechee, by the Montauk.

An Engagement Lasting Five Hours and a Half.

The Montauk Hauled Off with Some Damage to her Turret.

The Rebel Shot Broken Against her Armor.

Preparations for the New Attack on Vicksburgh.

We have received files of Richmond papers to the 31st ult., inclusive, from which we make the important extracts given below:

BOMBARDMENT ON THE OGECHEE.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Jan. 29, says:

"On the 27th of January a bombardment took place at Fort McAllister, at the mouth of the Ogechee River, sixteen miles south of the Savannah River, Georgia. Only one Federal iron-clad was engaged, and she was forced to haul off, her turret being injured. Our solid shot broke to pieces as they struck her sides.

The following is from the *Dispatch* of the 31st ult.:

The bombardment of Fort McAllister, at Genesis Point, (which is the mouth of the Ogeeche River, and lies about fifteen miles south of the mouth of the Savannah River,) lasted from 7 o'clock until 12½ o'clock on the 27th inst. Only one iron-clad was engaged, and the turret was so badly damaged that she was forced to haul off. The Savannah *Republican* says:

"The iron-clad Yankee steamer came up in fine style, squared herself for a fight, and after dipping her colors thrice, opened upon the battery. She was very low in the water, and but little more than her turret could be seen. Our solid shot are said to have broken to pieces as they struck her sides. The other iron-clad lay farther down, round the bend in the river, with the wooden vessels, the position enabling them to cross fire on the fort. The shots were fired at intervals of two or three minutes. The balls from the turret were 11 and 12-inch.

We learn that four vessels, apparently transports, were lying yesterday in Bear River, below Kilkenny, about twelve miles from the point. They probably contain troops, with the intention, if possible, of making a landing in the rear. There were some one hundred and sixty Government negroes at work at the battery, who were sent into the interior Monday night, as soon as it was ascertained that the enemy were coming up.

REPORTS FROM VICKSBURGH.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 31st ult. contains the following intelligence:

"Appearances indicate an early renewal of the conflict before Vicksburgh, Miss. A letter from there, dated Jan. 25, says that 'five thousand Yankees are working on the canal opposite the city. Their intention is to float their transports through when the river rises and land troops below. Our defences below Vicksburgh, however, are strong as above. No immediate attack is expected here.

The greater part of the transports have gone up the river for reinforcements. No belligerent demonstrations will be made until their return. Meantime we are strengthening the weak points along our lines. The force of the enemy's fleet is one hundred and seven boats, ninety-six transports and fourteen gunboats. There may be more arrivals of gunboats before the fight begins. The strength of the Yankee army will probably be 80,000.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

From the Richmond Whig, 31st ult.

The New-York *World* has a report from a well-informed source that the Army of the Potomac is to be broken up, and the bulk of it sent West—only a small fragment to be retained at Washington. *This comes of our movements being known to the enemy. If we only had our full forces now upon the Rappahannock, instead of being scattered South and West, we could make short work of the Yankee concern at Washington. But it is useless to cry over spilt milk.*

The Yankee accounts announce Stonewall's arrival at Vicksburgh with 40,000 men. Would to Heaven they were within ten miles of Washington!

A letter in the *Whig* from Fredericksburgh contains the following paragraph:

"As you may readily imagine, we were not altogether ignorant of the recent movements of the Yankees; and I would be glad to say something of 'the situation' in and around here, did prudential considerations permit. Suffice it to say, our gallant officers and men were eager to give the enemy a suitable reception, and everything 'gave note of awful preparation.' Whatever movement may be next attempted, the country reposes with confidence on the skill and valor of Lee and his living wall of brave men, who have 'won the loud acclaim of praise' on every battle-field of the 'Old Dominion.'"

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

MOBILE, Friday, Jan. 30.

The *Advertiser and Register* has received a dispatch dated Jackson, Jan. 28, which says:

"Parties who have arrived here from Memphis, state that Gen. Hurlbut, of Illinois, commanding at that point, and Gen. Willard, of Ohio, have resigned in consequence of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation."

It is reported that Corinth has been reinforced to the number of eight thousand. There are no Federal forces south of Corinth or Grand Junction. The Federals continue manœuvering opposite and below Vicksburgh, but an early engagement in that vicinity is regarded as very doubtful.

New-Orleans papers contain nothing of interest, save a report of the capture of Vicksburgh.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF HOLLY SPRINGS BY THE CONFEDERATES.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Friday, Jan. 30.

It is reported that Gen. Van Dorn has recaptured Holly Springs, Miss., with 700 prisoners and a considerable quantity of army rations. A Michigan cavalry regiment is said to have been cut to pieces in the charge.

THE REBEL ARMY IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

We have positive information, says the Knoxville *Register*, that Gen. Joseph E. Johnson will in person command the Army of Middle Tennessee. He is, probably, at his post now. It is also probable that Middle and East Tennessee will hereafter constitute one military department, under the command of Gen. Donelson.

REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 30.

Our scouts report that Pinckney, Dawinskle and Ball's Islands have been evacuated by the enemy. Forty-seven sail vessels are reported at Hilton Head.

THE CAPTURE OF REID SANDERS.

Major Reid Sanders was captured by being betrayed by the crew of his yacht. As soon as they got out of Charleston Harbor, the crew tied him and steered for the fleet, and delivered him up to the Yankees. This will account for his dispatches not being sent to the bottom.

THE SAILING OF THE FLORIDA.

A Mobile correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* gives the following account of the delay in sailing of the Confederate States steamer *Florida* from that port and her final escape.

"Capt. Maffit lingered here so long after his vessel was ready for sea as to call upon himself much criticism and censure, and applications from some quarter went on to the Secretary of the Navy, requesting his removal from the command of his vessel. The Secretary at once issued the order relieving him of the command. President Davis was then absent from Richmond, and the Secretary acted on his own counsel in the matter; but, happily for Maffit, President Davis arrived in Mobile almost simultaneously with the order of the Secretary. The facts of the delay were explained to the President, who at once restored Maffit to the vessel.

I saw him one night when he was bidding adieu to his friends. He said that the weather indicated a strong 'northeaster,' for which he had been waiting so long, and that he would be off in a few hours. But the indication was not fulfilled. The weather changed, and he remained until last Thursday, the 14th inst., when he escaped just before day. He attempted it on the night previous, but the blockaders discovered him and signaled, when he withdrew. Thursday night was very dark. There was a strong blow and hail storm during several hours. He ran out unobserved. But about four hours after his escape, they either discovered or suspected that he was gone, and the swiftest steamer among them went to sea, apparently in pursuit. She will hardly catch him. The *Florida* is a splendid vessel, in perfect running and fighting trim, and can, probably, whip any craft that she cannot out-run."

THE REBED CONGRESS.

DISFRANCHISEMENT.

In the Confederate House of Representatives, on Jan. 28—

Mr. Sexton, of Texas, introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency and propriety of providing by law, to such an extent as may be within the power of Congress, for the disfranchisement of all such persons—resident citizens of the Confederate States—as may be clearly shown to have refused to aid in our present struggle for independence, or who may, in any way, have aided or assisted our enemies.

Mr. Gray, of Texas, offered a resolution that the Judiciary Committee consider the expediency of so amending the sequestration laws as to authorize the Judges of the Courts, in their discretion, to postpone sale of confiscated lands and other property during the war. Agreed to.

Also, a bill declaring the invalidity of all acts and proceedings affecting the rights of citizens; done under authority of the public enemy, within any State or locality temporarily under their control, or in their referred to Judiciary Committee.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE MONTAUK.

She Lies Under the Rebel Batteries Four Hours Without Injury.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2.

The following dispatch was received to-day by the Navy Department:

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Feb. 2.

A bearer of dispatches left Port Royal Friday noon. He says there is no truth in the report of the *Montauk* being disabled at Fort McAlister. Commander Worden *lay under the enemy's fire for four hours, to try his vessel. The balls had no more effect upon her than so many hail stones.*

Nothing had been heard of the capture of the *Smith* in Stono River when the dispatch messenger left.

THE BATTLE OF DESERTED HOUSE

Full Details of the Repulse of the Rebels Under Pryor.

CORRECTED LIST OF CASUALTIES.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SUFFOLK, Va., Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863.

The most stirring episode in the dull existence of Gen. Peck's forces, that has yet taken place, occurred yesterday. It was ascertained on Thursday evening that Pryor had crossed the Blackwater on Sunday with a considerable force, during the afternoon, probably on a foraging expedition, as he had a train of twenty-two wagons. Preparations were immediately made to surprise him before daylight, and at midnight, the One Hundred and Thirtieth New-York, Lieut.-Col. Thorp, and the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania, Col. Knoderer, of Gibbs' Brigade; the Sixth Massachusetts, Colonel Follansbee; Thirteenth Indiana, Lieut.-Colonel Dobbs, and the One Hundred and Twelfth New-York, Col. Drake, of Foster's Brigade; the Sixty-ninth New-York, Col. Murphy; and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New-York, Col. McEvily, of Corcoran's Brigade, with the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. Spear; the Seventh Massachusetts Battery, Capt. Davis; and Battery D, Fourth Regular Artillery, departed under command of Gen. Corcoran, and after a march of eight miles over muddy roads, espied the enemy about 4 o'clock, at a spot called the Deserted House, on the right of the Old Workhouse Road. The Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry drove in their pickets; the batteries of Follett and Davis were planted on the right and left of the road, flanked by skirmishers detached from the Thirteenth Indiana and One Hundred and Twelfth New-York, while the infantry, headed by the Thirteenth Indiana, remained in column along the road as a support. A sharp fire was opened, and continued until 6 o'clock, during which time a caisson of Follett's Battery was struck by a shell and blown up, a gun was disabled, and two guns rendered useless by the swelling of the papier mache moulding of the shenkle shells. The bursting of the caisson killed three men and three horses. In addition to the loss upon both batteries, the infantry in the road suffered considerably, while awaiting orders to move. At 6 the enemy retreated, leaving a battery section of two guns planted in the road. It would have cost, perhaps, fifty men to take them, and not being worth the sacrifice of life, a detour was made, in pursuing the fugitives, to avoid them. This necessitated some loss of time, and the enemy were again encountered two miles beyond, where they made a short stand and retired to Carsville, six miles further, after once more stopping to fire. At Carsville a short artillery skirmish took place, during which the Thirteenth Indiana gaily charged down a hill, engaged the enemy for five minutes with musketry, and scattered their line. A rout ensued, when the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry followed them to the Blackwater and finally charged, killing nine and wounding many more. By this time it was four in the afternoon, and our troops returned, reaching Suffolk at midnight, after stopping a few hours on the road.

The loss of the enemy, was not definitely ascertained. They took off a quantity of dead and wounded, but left about fifty behind, among whom were the corpses of Col. Poque, Major Dryerly and a Lieutenant. Twelve prisoners fell into our hands, who stated Pryor's force to have been 2,500 infantry, 500 cavalry, and 12 pieces of artillery, which now comprises his entire strength, excepting a company which he had left to guard his camp, near the banks of the Blackwater, where he has erected small earthworks. There are not more than a hundred soldiers at Petersburgh, and none between Pryor and that city.

Our loss in killed was 23; wounded, 86; missing, 1; total, 110. The enemy were successful in procuring forage, but paid dearly for it. Gen. Corcoran was accompanied by Capt. J. J. Blodgett and Lieut. Tracy, of his Staff, the former of whom was slightly hurt in the knee by the spent fragment of a shell. The Thirteenth Indiana, a veteran regiment of several Peninsula battles, elicited admiration from all by their fine discipline and cool behavior. They had long been out of action, and renewed old scenes with delight. The regiments of the expedition were mostly new, and behaved well under their first serious fire, with exception of the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania, composed of drafted men. When ordered forward with the rest, at 6 o'clock, they remained lying in the road, to avoid the shells passing over them, and refused to stir. Gen. Corcoran, on hearing this, rode up to them, accompanied by Col. Spear, and called for the Colonel. He was dangerously wounded, and did not reply. The Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, Adjutant, or any Captain, were successively called for, without answer. The General then said that if any commissioned officer was there, and would advance the regiment, he should be recommended for the Colonelcy. A Lieutenant, name unknown, then rose and endeavored to comply, but without effect. The General then appealed to them, for the honor of Pennsylvania, when an Orderly Sergeant sprung up, saying, "You can draft us, but you can't make us fight." He was immediately struck on the head with the back of Col. Spear's sword, and felled. Col. Spear desired to charge them with a company of cavalry, but the General thought it better to leave them as they were. The men evidently needed officers, and would then have, perhaps, fought.

The following is a corrected list of casualties:

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH NEW-YORK.

Killed—Capt. Taylor, Co. C; Privates Oliver Washborne, Chas. M. Wood, Co. A; George Abbot, Co. H; James Woodruff, Co. B; Taylor, Co. C; Robt. Van Valkenburgh, Co. C.

Wounded—Capt. A. J. Leach, Co. K, arm, slightly; Adjt. R. A. Britton, slightly; Sergeants Geo. P. Harrington, Co. A, left thigh; —— King, Co. B, ankle; Corporals Alonzo B. Woodward, Co. H, heel; John Knox, Co. C, shoulder; Privates Geo. N. Barrell, Co. A, left knee; Geo. C. Belden, Co. A, lower jaw; Edward M. Jennings, Co. A, right arm, Ebenezer Bean, Co. B, hand; H. B. Austin, Co. C, shoulder; Hiram Hanshaw, Co. C, hand; Hopkins Saltsbury, Co. D, arm and leg; David Wright, Co. E, wrist; Joseph N. Forbes, Co. H, left eye; D. F. Bust, Co. H, head, slightly; Isaac C. Dimmick, Co. K, arm.

Missing—Eldon Chase, Co. E.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH NEW-YORK.

Killed—Orderly Sergeant Geo. A. Watson, Co. C.

Wounded—Private Warren Smith, slightly.

THIRTEENTH INDIANA.

Killed—None.

Wounded—Lieut. D. Newsome, Co. K, right cheek; Sergts. Amos Fortney, Co. B, hip and arm; J. H. Ream, Co. B, breast, contusion; James Carney, Co. B, nose, slightly; W. H. Davis, Co. C, arm; Corp. Clark Jennings, Co. H, side; Privates Joseph Marquis, Co. B, foot; Nelson Acre, Co. B, arm; John Dougherty, Co. B, thigh slightly; Jacob Short, Co. F, wrist, slightly; Wm. Lewis, Co. H, shoulder.

SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY.

Killed—Harrison G. Craig, Co. G.; John Keagan, Co. G.

Wounded—John Hayes, hip, John W. Huntington, knee; Thomas Emmett, fracture of leg; N. C. Farnann, thigh; H. W. Charland, thigh; George C. Edwards, ankle, all of Co. G.

FOURTH UNITED STATES ARTILLERY.

Killed.—Samuel Hooker, Jerry Butler, —— Murphy, H. N. Layton, of Co. D.

Wounded.—Co. D., Corp. Manning, skull. John Dayan, neck; Henry Pelser, arm amputated; Wm. Mahanna, scalp; Claus Shyles, thigh; Frederic Anderson, ankle; John Miller, wrist; John Collins, shoulder.

SIXTH MASSACHSETTS REGIMENT.

Killed—Lieut. Dexter Sawtelle, Co. B; Livson Wellington, George Blodgett, Co. B.

Wounded—Lieut. Woods, Co. B—scalp; Lieut. Isaac N. Marshall, Co. C—leg; Capt. Bartlett, Co. K—slight contusion; Adjutant T. O. Allen—thigh; Josiah T. Smart, Co. C—scalp, slighty; W. H. Smith Co. K—contusion; Chas. Hildreth, Co. B—contusion; Francis H. Howard, Co. B—thigh amputated; Augustus Reed, Co. B—right arm amputated.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Wounded—John Holders, Co. A—contusion; Wm. Poole—severe contusion; Adam Spidle—slightly.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Wounded—Col. Charles Knoderer, dangerously, but with hopes of recovery; David Shultz, Co. B, hand; Wm. Weigner, Co. G, shoulder; David Shutt, Co. E, hip; Adam Diener, Co. H, hip; Nathan Heiser, Co. I, head; Moses Rubrest, Co. D, leg.

ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

Killed—Corporal Frederick Hart, Co. E; John A. Beach, Co. A.

Wounded—Lieut. Wm. Bailey, Co. E, slightly. Sergeants—E. D. G. Morgan, Co. A, slightly; Silvester Weldy, Co. D, foot. Corporals—Albert D. Hodge, Co. A, leg amputated; Thos. King, Co. D, left knee; Jos. Bruen, Co. E, leg; Henry Glennen, Co. E, back; Co. Quartermaster Joseph H. Holloway, foot. Privates—David Taylor, arm; Thomas Tully, face, arm and side, all of Co. A; Harry Woodall, left side; Wm. Dugin, foot, Co. D; Michael scully, head, Wm. H. Lamphier, hand, John O'Brien, arm, Co. E; John Robinson, Co. I, leg; Henry Sickman, Co. I, back.

SIXTY-NINTH NEW-YORK STATE NATIONAL GUARD ARTILLERY.

Killed—Sergt. Woods, Co. B; John Kearns, Co. B; Thomas Stone, Co. C; Wm. Campbell, Co. C.

Wounded—Capt. M. Kelly, Co. F—arm; Corp. J. Meehan, Co. D—mortally; Corp. Cassidy, Co. D—slightly; Eli W. Pitts, Co. B—mortally; Cornelius Coleman, Patrick Regan, Co. D—both mortally; Philip Griffin, Co. E—slightly.

The "Battle of Deserted House" is thus over. The men have returned to camp with a proud consciousness of increased manhood. The dead brought back will be buried to-day, and the old tranquillity is resumed. N.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Exchange of Prisoners—Fire in Norfolk, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Feb. 1.

The steamboat *New-York*, which was to have left last night for City Point has been detained till noon to-day to take up 190 rebel prisoners, which arrived this morning on the Baltimore boat from Fort McHenry.

At 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out on Main-street, Norfolk, destroying the building and the following places of business: Bateman & Milwood's restaurant; J. A. Bates' bar-room; one grocery and a boot and shoe establishment. The building destroyed was opposite Adams & Co.'s express office. Their building was in great peril for a while, and narrowly escaped destruction.

The rebels are now driven beyond the Blackwater, and as far as is known all is quiet in that direction.

Col. Ludlow, United States Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, has just returned from City Point. He has made arrangements for the exchange of citizen prisoners, and is of opinion that Jeff. Davis' retaliatory proposition to deliver over all the United States officers to the authorities of the States where captured, and which is in gross violation of the cartel, will not be approved by the rebel Congress, who are now acting upon it. The result will be known in a few days. We now hold more officers than the rebels. Col. Ludlow has earnestly protested against the rebels permitting the authorities of any State to apply the operation of the State laws to any captured officers or men in the service of the United States

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Negro Soldier Bill in the House.

THE FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Report of the Senate Finance Committee.

Indications of Alarm Among the Rebel Leaders.

AID FOR EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2.

THE PASSAGE OF THE NEGRO SOLDIER BILL.

Mr. Stevens' Negro Regiment bill, which, with Casey's amendment, passed the House this evening, after six days' mingled fillibustering and debate, by a vote of 83 to 55, provides for the enlistment of any number of negroes, not over 300,000, to be paid $10 a month, to be armed and equipped as other soldiers, and officered by white men. Casey's amendment provides that no recruiting stations shall be opened in Slave States, or parts of States excepted in the President's Emancipation Proclamation, without first procuring the consent of the Governors thereof, and thereby in these States no slaves of loyal men shall be enlisted—the loyalty having been properly established. To this last clause Mr. Wickliffe objected, on the ground that in such tribunals as they would determine the question of loyalty in, he would be decided disloyal himself. The House did not seem to think this decision much to be deprecated, and passed the amendment by a heavy majority. In the final vote, Judge Thomas, of Massachusetts, Harrison and Horton of Ohio, Wm. Kellogg, of Illinois, and perhaps other Republicans, voted against the bill. The Tennessee and Kentucky delegations were solid against it, with the exception of Casey, of Kentucky, who voted Aye. Part of the Virginia delegation dodged. Conway voted with the Republicans.

THE FINANCIAL POLICY.

In our dispatch of last Thursday evening, we gave some hints of the conservative tendencies of the Senate Financial Committee, and foreshadowed their probable action on the bank and loan measures, pending in Congress. The subsequent extraordinary appreciation of gold has greatly increased that feeling, and inspired in the Committee and the Senate a determination to arrest by legislative action this financial demoralization, so injurious to the credit of the Government. This resolution is none the less strong that it has not been loudly expressed, and the very reticence observed by members of the Committee in regard to specific purposes, and the knowledge that they are working in entire harmony with the Secretary of the Treasury, furnish every guarantee of decisive measures. The Bank bill of Senator Sherman was to-day reported by the Committee, and is now fairly before the Senate, and the important amendments proposed by Hon. Robt. J. Walker, and published in the Times to-day, are calculated greatly to enhance its chances for ultimate success. Every day is adding, in the House, converts to its general provisions, and *several of the most influential of those who bitterly opposed it in the outset have signified their willingness to support it in its modified shape.* It is no secret that Mr. Chase looks to this bank measure, and this alone, to secure the country from impending financial ruin, with this he will feel able to conduct the affairs of his Department without resorting to the fatal expedient of inflating the currency. Hence, the Senate Finance Committee have stricken from the House Loan bill those features looking to a further issue of Treasury Notes. They have to-day received from the Secretary a letter clearly indicating his views, and feel sufficiently strong to give him their full support. It is understood that the Committee voted unanimously for instructing the report of the Bank bill and the amendments we have indicated in the Loan bill, and it would certainly seem that there should no longer exist the alarming apprehension which has lately prevailed, that the country is to be deluged with a flood of greenbacks.

ALARM AMONG THE REBELS.

There are rumors to-day of alarm amongst the rebel leaders, and a rapidly growing disposition to treat for peace. Whether or not these reports have sufficient foundation, they are gaining considerable currency amongst those who claim to be posted.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, at their meeting this morning, authorized Senator Harris to report back the Missouri Emancipation bill with important amendments. In case of immediate emancipation, twenty millions of dollars is to be appropriated, and ten millions of dollars only if emancipation is to be gradual. It allows $300 for each slave, instead of $200, as provided in the former bill.

THE SHIP CANAL.

The friends of the great New-York and Erie and Illinois Ship Canal in the House hope to have that measure taken up to-morrow.

They say it will pass before adjournment if once up. It has already been discussed, they think, at quite sufficient length.

THE PROPOSED RAILROAD.

The Special Committee on the proposed air-line railroad between Washington and New-York will probably make their report to-morrow or next day. The majority of the Committee are understood to be in favor of another independent line.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

Gov. Curtin, in company with the Committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature and several citizens of Philadelphia, will arrive to-morrow morning, to urge on Congress the acceptance of League Island for a site for a Navy-yard, as recommended by the Secretary of the Navy.

STOPPING THE PAY.

Senator Lane, of Kansas, to-day, gave notice of a bill stopping the pay of all officers of the army while not on active duty, and providing stringent regulations in regard to leaves of absence. Such a law would secure much more efficient service, and effect great saving to the Treasury.

NEW OFFICES.

Senator Fessenden to-day reported from the Finance Committee, a bill providing for the appointment of a Solicitor for the War Department, with a salary of $2,500 per annum; also, for the appointment of a Deputy Register for the Treasury, with a salary of $2,000. The former is on the recommendation of the Secretary of War. Mr. Whiting now fills that position.

THE ELECTION CASES.

The report of the Committee on Elections will be favorable in the New-Orleans cases, and adverse in those of North Carolina, and will probably be made to-morrow.

GEN. BUTLER.

Gen. Butler visited the ante-room of the Senate to-day, and received attentions from a large number of Senators.

A NEGRO REGIMENT.

A movement is already on foot among the colored people of this District to organize a regiment among themselves, and when the bill now pending before Congress shall have become a law, to tender their services to the President to "go wherever ordered." The colored population of the District of Columbia is between 15,000 and 20,000.

VOTES OF THANKS.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs have authorized Senator Grimes to propose a bill looking to a repeal of the law passed last session, conferring favors upon officers in the navy, who receive votes of thanks, for distinguished and meritorious conduct in the presence of the enemy. The Committee are of opinion that the additional grades which the law now confers in those cases ought to be limited. It not only makes them eligible for Rear-Admirals, but extends the period of time for active service ten years beyond other officers of the navy. The Committee's bill will correct this matter.

NEW STATES.

It is probable that the House Committee on Territories will report bills, the latter part of this week, for the admission of Utah as a State, and the erection of the Territory of Shoshona. The delegate from the former Territory is very decided in his opposition to the clause in the bill prohibiting polygamy.

REVOCATION OF AN ORDER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1863.
[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 43.—7. So much of Special Orders, No. 10, current series, as revoked the muster into service of Assistant-Surgeon E. S. Schumo, Second New-York Volunteers, is hereby rescinded, and he is honorably discharged the service, to date Jan. 8, 1863, he having produced evidence of service to the Government for which he received pay to include Dec. 31, 1862.

By order of the Secretary of War,
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

COL. TOM. FORD RESTORED AND DISMISSED.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21.—By direction of the President so much of General Orders No. 183, of Nov. 8, 1862, as dismisses Col. Thomas H. Ford, Thirty-second Ohio Volunteers, is rescinded, and he is discharged on tender of his resignation, to take effect Nov. 8, 1862.

By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

WARNING TO SOLDIERS.

In consequence of the numerous impositions practiced upon invalid and disabled soldiers by the numerous "pension sharks" and procurers of discharge papers, who infest this city, the Medical Department has issued the following warning to soldiers against trusting any of the scoundrels:

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1863.

It being reported that various parties have obtained money from invalid soldiers under the pretence of assisting them to their discharge from the service, notice is hereby given that certificates of disability for discharge to soldiers in general hospitals and camps are only given by the Surgeons in charge of such hospitals or camps, and the obtrusive efforts of persons claiming to be special agents, retard, instead of hasten, the preparation of discharge papers.

All soldiers are warned against giving money on such plea to any person whatever.

By order of the Surgeon-General,
JOS. R. SMITH.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2.

MR. SHERMAN'S FINANCE BILL.

Mr. Sherman's Finance bill, as reported to-day from the Committee of Finance, is amended in several particulars. It prescribes that the capital stock of any Banking Association under the act shall be, instead of $50,000, not less than $100,000 in all cities whose population is 10,000 persons. The entire circulation of notes under this act shall be $300,000,000, instead of $200,000,000, $150,000,600 of which shall be apportioned to the Association, not only in the States, but in the District of Columbia, and in the Territories, according to the representative population, and the remainder apportioned according to the resources and business of the several States and Territories. These Associations are required to pay to the Comptroller of the Currency semi-annually one per cent. of their circulation.

MISSOURI EMANCIPATION.

The amendment to the Missouri Emancipation bill, as reported by Senator Harris from the Judiciary Committee, consists of a substitution of twelve for eighteen months, as a limit to the time allowed for the adoption of an Emancipation act; a prohibition of pay for any slave introduced into the State subsequently to the passage of this act, and an increase of $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 appropriation, at an average of $300 instead of $200 for each slave.

HON. ERASTUS CORNING OUT OF DANGER.

Hon. Erastus Corning, who has been dangerously ill for several days, is much better to-day, and his physicians pronounce him out of danger.

INCREASE OF THE REVENUE.

The Committee of Ways and Means are now engaged in considering how the revenue can be increased. Some suppose additional taxes may be placed on luxuries, in order to decrease the duty on paper.

For Congressional Proceedings, see Eighth Page.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Franklin Occupied by Our Forces—Narrow Escape of Forrest.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Feb. 2.

Col. Robert Johnson's regiment took possession of Franklin, Tenn., last night. Gen. Forrest and his Staff narrowly escaped. A rebel Captain and two men were captured. We lost one man killed.

False Report Corrected.

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, Feb. 2.

Col. J. Cook, reported to have been killed and robbed at Falmouth, has arrived in this city. Instead of being killed and robbed, he returns with over $100,000 to be distributed to families of volunteers during the present week.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

France and America—Proposed Form and Mode of French Intervention.

The Contents of the French Yellow Book.

Character of the Correspondence with the United States.

Another Article from La Nation—France Believes Separation Inevitable.

The Programme—Cotton to be Taken by Force, &c.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 16, 1863.

In my last letter I spoke of the bad effect produced in the public mind by the silence of the Imperial discourse on the important questions of the moment, and I also spoke of the panic which reigned in the liberal newspaper offices at the menacing attitude of the French Government toward the United States. The persistent fall in the funds at the Bourse, and the inactivity in affairs, have proven since, beyond contestation, the truth of the first of these assertions, and I need not add anything further on the subject, unless it be that the journals are now held under a tighter rein than they have been for years, and that you will find but little indication of these facts in their columns.

On the second point, that in regard to the position of the French Government toward America, I have other and important facts to give you, which I believe to be worthy of your most serious consideration. It is my duty as a correspondent not to set up any theory of my own, but to give you a correct history, from week to week, of such events and indications of events, especially as do not appear on the surface, in order that from the mass of information you may draw conclusions as to the future. Thus I may tell you to-day that the indications are for intervention, and a week hence for the contrary, and in both cases I am only following out the programme of reflecting faithfully the appearances as they pass.

All the diplomatic correspondence with Washington up to the middle of last month is published in the *Moniteur* this morning, and this correspondence proves that the French Government has not only been trying throughout the whole year to bully the American Government into a peace of some kind with the South, but the last dispatch published, signed by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and dated last month, tries to make an issue with the American Government on the question of cotton, and on the acts of Gen. Butler—an issue which the Foreign Secretary takes pains to tell Mr. Seward is backed up by England.

As an explanation, or rather as a commentary on this cotton quarrel which M. Drouyn de Lhuys seems desirous of provoking with Mr. Seward, the following extracts from an article in this morning's edition of the Emperor's personal organ, *La Nation*, will be found quite in point:

"A word first on the veritable situation of the cotton industry—a situation which is the object of so many erroneous appreciations.

It is accepted as true, for example, that, in France, there is a want of cotton. This is an error.

There is not a want of cotton.

The truth is that the stock is but *ten per cent.* inferior to that of last year at the same epoch. The labor of the country, therefore, may be easily supplied.

And, in the first place, the large manufacturers have a sufficient supply on hand. The large establishments of Rouen, for example, like those of Messrs. Pouyer-Quertier and Levavasseur, and others, have not discharged their workmen. Their large fortune enables them to resist the crisis, but the risks they run are enormous. Every one understands that the price of manufactured articles has increased on account of and in proportion to the extraordinary increase in the price of cotton. So that, if to-morrow, in a month, in six months, four lines in the *Moniteur* should announce that America accepts the mediation of the Great Powers, or even of France alone, and at that instant an enormous fall will take place in the price of cotton and in the price as well of articles manufactured during the crisis. The products stored away, which represent a positive value—a value, for example, estimated at a hundred, will descend to fifty; easy, therefore, is the evaluation of the loss to which are exposed infallibly the spinners whose shops are at work at the present moment; and it is in presence of these risks, valiantly accepted, that in the departments of the Seine-Inférieure, of Normandie and of Alsace, the large manufacturers keep their shops open and their looms running. The salary of the workpeople has naturally been diminished, but at any rate a part of these people have work and bread, especially in the great centers of this industry in the departments just mentioned.

* * * * *

Again, we repeat it is not the raw material which is wanting; every one may find work: it is credit which is refused to labor, because the manufactured articles in store, if struck to-morrow with a fall, by a mediation or a sudden cessation of hostilities in America, will bankrupt capital.

What appears singular, and which is yet true, is, that the most encouraging guarantee which can be offered at this moment to the credit which is deserting the cotton industry, is an assurance against peace. If the speculators can be guaranteed that for the two years to come there can be neither mediation, nor intervention, nor conciliation, and that the war will persist, and immediately the cotton industry will resume an immense activity, because two years will suffice to fabricate and consume in peace, owing to the war, all the cotton to be had in our market.

This guarantee no one can or will give; it is not even desirable that it should be given, and we should not create for ourselves illusions; the cotton industry will suffer a forced inactivity until the relations of Europe with the United States shall be reëstablished on their former basis. And, such is especially the end which it is our duty to pursue and to seek to realize, no matter at what price. One of the means which seems to be the most proper and expeditious to arrive at this result, was indicated in this place three days ago, and has not yet found a contradictor:

Force the blockade sword in hand.

The plan is both proud and prompt."

Now it is to-day a well-settled fact, that the battle of Fredericksburgh has finally brought the last doubting members of the French Government to the conclusion that the separation in the United States is final, *and that the future policy of the French Government is to be based on this dangerous assumption.* The nation being therefore divided into two, and the charm of the old Union, with all its souvenirs gone, why, they say, shall we not have cotton and a revival of trade?

The officers of the French army may be heard now on all occasions expressing the opinion that they can land on the American shore with a hundred thousand French soldiers and march straight through the country—which is only another way of expressing the contempt which has been inspired by the failures of the American army. And however much *we* may hold this expression of opinion in contempt, it has an important political signification, since the Emperor, who reposes on his army, is always ready to be agreeable to it, and delights in this confidence of his officers in their great superiority.

If any evidence were wanting of the political *canaillerie* of the leading men of France, the argument which I sent you three days ago in the columns of the *Nation* in regard to the opium trade in China, and that which I send you to-day from the same paper in regard to cotton, will settle the question; for, what might have passed as the isolated argument of M. GRAVIER DE CASSAGNAC becomes general by the boast contained in to-day's article, that the first one has found no contradictors.

I am told that the following is the programme of the French Government at the present moment: *The Government having made an arrangement with Mr. Slidell for a large quantity of cotton, will ask the American Government for facilities for getting it out, promising, at the same time that no contraband of war shall be introduced in exchange, and if the American Government will not consent to this, they will take it by force.*

The *Moniteur* seems to have come out frankly in favor of the rebellion. That paper has undertaken to explain away the odiousness of JEFF. DAVIS' reprisal proclamation by a certain arrangement of dates and of supposed motives which these dates prove. It abuses the government for not putting Gen. BUTLER on trial, and praises Gen. BANKS with that faint praise which gives one the impression that they are sorry for the change in Generals, since they have thus lost a capital point in the anticipated quarrel with the United States.

Mr. LINCOLN'S Emancipation Proclamation is received with joy by the friendly, liberal Press, and with exclamations of disgust and hate by the Governmental Press. The following article, signed by M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, Deputy in the Corps Legislatif, appeared also this morning in the *Nation*, in big type, and with big heading, and the line of argument here pursued is the same in all the Governmental journals, while the opposition journals are privately informed that they must be moderate, which amounts to an order to remain silent. *La Nation* says:

> "PARISIAN JOURNALISTS AND MR. LINCOLN.—The dispatches which arrived yesterday from New-York, [Mr. LINCOLN'S Emancipation Proclamation of Jan. 1,] ought to destroy the last illusions of those of the Paris journalists who persist in claiming as the policy of the North the abolition of Slavery.
>
> The Proclamation of President LINCOLN gives liberty to the slaves in the Confederate States, that is to say, where he has neither the right nor the power of realizing his promises, and he refuses it in the part of the slave States which have recognized the authority of the North, that is to say, where he has the power at least to introduce the principles which are attributed to him.
>
> The Abolition doctrines of President LINCOLN and of the Republican Party are therefore a dupery and a lie, and are incapable for the future of deceiving any one who does not voluntarily shut his eyes to the truth.
>
> People indeed must be well disposed to deception on the real motives of the North, in order to deny the evidences which go to show that the liberty of the slaves does not enter into the question.
>
> Of the States composing the federation of the North are found Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, all Slave States, but little disposed toward emancipation.
>
> If, therefore, the Federals had really at heart the principle of emancipation, they would have commenced at home before ridiculously proclaiming it among others.
>
> We, in France, who have abolished Slavery in our colonies, ought naturally to desire that other countries should imitate us; but while desiring to see the slaves liberated, we have a right to demand that it be accomplished loyally, frankly, prudently, with the intention of rendering them a useful liberty, and not in an underhanded roundabout, fraudulent manner, and in making of these unhappy creatures the present instruments and the future victims of sanguinary designs."

From all these facts I may be permitted to make two recommendations: First, to push on the iron-clads; and second, that you try to convince the factious citizens of the North that their opposition to the Administration is inviting this foreign intervention, and that their conduct is a monstrous treason to their country and to their own interests.

MALAKOFF.

THE SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

The President's Proclamation and the Governor's Inaugural—Gen. Butler and his Logic—The Alabama—Confederate Steamers in New-York Harbor—Meeting of Parliament—French Intervention, &c

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 17, 1863.

The long agony of our dispute respecting the action of the Government is over. The President has proclaimed the freedom of three millions of slaves. If he leaves another million in bondage, it is because they are blessed with loyal masters. Their turn for freedom may come, either when their masters become disloyal, or are ready to surrender them to freedom for a compensation.

A small but energetic party in England is delighted with the proclamation. The great majority looks upon it with disfavor and dread. They fancy that the President had no constitutional power to issue it. They quote his own opinion that it would be of no more use than a bull against a comet. It is supposed that Slavery is a State institution. Then there is a dread of insurrection, the massacre of whites, or the extermination of the blacks.

The brief inaugural of Gov. SEYMOUR is hailed with joy. To support the Constitution of the United States, with all its guarantees of personal liberty, and to maintain the sovereignty and Constitution of the State of New-York is considered a declaration of war against the Federal Administration. The prompt summons of the the New-York Police Commissioners for trial, is looked upon as a proof of sincerity and energy. The message of Gov. SEYMOUR to the Legislature is looked for with great interest. New-York City and State hold the destinies of the country. It rests with them to say how the Government shall be administered, and how the war shall be prosecuted. The great and powerful States of the North will follow the example of New-York. If Gov. SEYMOUR so wills, no citizen of the Empire State can be deprived of the rights of a free citizen. He has sworn with uncommon emphasis to maintain the sovereignty of the State. I presume it will not be pretended that this sovereignty has not been violated. But it is this very question of State sovereignty which is at the bottom of the bloody contest which has now raged for nearly two years; and Gov. SEYMOUR, if he adopts the Democratic theory, and attempts to carry it out, may find himself in the same position with respect to the Federal Government, as the Governors of Virginia or South Carolina.

The removal of Gen. BUTLER from New-Orleans has not caused any rejoicing. It has deprived the English Confederate Press of a grievance. His farewell address has been published in some of the papers. There is no standing against its merciless logic. Gen. BUTLER has proved that instead of being open to the charge of cruelty to the people of New-Orleans, he ought to be court-martialed for lack of severity. They were rebels and traitors. As such, they were all liable to the confiscation of their property and the punishment of death. Gen. BUTLER only took a small portion of their property, hung one, and sent a few to prison. He might have hung them all. In England, they would not only have been hung, but drawn and quartered, as WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, MITCHEL, MEAGHER, &c., were sentenced to be. In India, they would have been shot from the cannon's mouth. Instead of blaming Gen. BUTLER, therefore, every rebel in New-Orleans ought to thank him for his moderation and mercy.

There is no escape from this logic. The whole people of the South, six or eight millions, deserve to be hung. They have no right to their negroes, their goods, or anything. As traitors and rebels they are outlawed. They have no property, no rights, no laws, no constitutions—they have not even a right to live upon the earth. Their claim to existence is forfeited. They may all be hanged on the next tree by whoever will go and do it. That they still live, and fight, and manage to hold their own, and defend their territory, does not alter the rights of the case. Because you cannot get at them, or hang them, is no proof that they ought not to be hung. Gen. BUTLER's logic is unimpeachable, and it is a full justification for everything he has done. MUMFORD, whom he hung in New-Orleans, was a rebel and a traitor. His life was forfeit by the fact. Gen. BUTLER had a right to hang him and twenty thousand more.

President DAVIS has outlawed Gen. BUTLER by proclamation. He was himself outlawed from the beginning of the rebellion. He has killed tens of thousands of loyal citizens. Gen. BUTLER, I believe, cannot be personally charged with the death of even a dozen of rebels and traitors. DAVIS is a thousand, and ten thousand times a murderer, because a rebel has no rights. This is the naked logic of the matter. Upon the Northern theory, which calls the Southerners rebels, and their men-of-war pirates, every prisoner taken should be put to death. The doom with which JEFF. DAVIS threatens Gen. BUTLER should be inflicted upon every Confederate officer and soldier, and, for that matter, upon the entire population of the South, who refuse obedience to the laws of the Union. For less crimes than they have committed England has confiscated the whole soil of Ireland three times over, and carried fire and sword through every portion of it, massacring men, women and children without mercy—yet England complains of the severity of Gen. BUTLER, and if he were to come to London now, he would undoubtedly be treated worse than Gen. HAYNAU was in BARCLAY & PERKINS' Brewery.

The achievements of the Confederate steamer *Alabama* are read here with great satisfaction. The protests of the New-York Chamber of Commerce are met with the statement that two or three more of the same sort are nearly ready, that New-York as well as English capital is invested in them, and that one is at this moment building at New-York, destined for the same service. And why not? There are Confederate sympathizers in New-York who have made millions out of the National Government, doing the South a service by every dollar of which they have robbed the North. What should hinder them from fitting out *Alabamas* in New-York, and sending them out to prey on National commerce, or to run the blockade? They can pretend that they are building them for the Government. They can send them out to the West Indies for their armaments. Really, there is so little difficulty in the matter, that the only wonder is that there are not scores of privateers swarming the seas. If it were certain that the war would continue, you would see plenty of them.

The January number of *Blackwood* contains an article entitled "A Month in the Confederate Capital," which is likely to have a strong influence upon Parliament. It may have been written by the British officer taken prisoner at Baltimore the other day. Parliament meets on the 5th of February, and if the members vote as they have talked during the recess, there will be an overwhelming majority for immediate recognition. The report that Mr. ROEBUCK is to enter the Ministry looks the same way, as he is one of the most out-and-out Southern sympathizers.

The Emperor, it is confidently stated, is very determined upon bringing the maritime Powers into his policy of intervention. It is now understood to be only a question of time and expediency. Recognition is certain, because there is but one opinion among the European Powers, which is that the war to restore the Union is hopeless. They do not believe that LEE can be defeated, or Richmond taken. They are of the opinion that the South is fully as determined and fully as able to defend her territory as she was a year ago. They have no faith in Gen. BANKS, and no hope in the negroes. If twenty millions of white men, with the command of the military resources of the world cannot conquer the South, what can be expected, they ask, of three millions of unarmed slaves, who have hitherto shown very little disposition to gain even their own freedom?

Sir C. WOOD, a member of the Government, in a speech, a few days ago, felt obliged to apologize for the Government's refusal to join with France in the intervention. He said England had not refused—only postponed—and was free and ready to interfere as soon as there was any prospect of success.

The two Cabinets, France and England, will await the news of military operations in Tennessee and on the Mississippi. If ROSECRANS is defeated, as every one believes, and if the attack on Vicksburgh is unsuccessful, there will be immediate action, unless something should come of the Proclamation, or the position taken by Gov. SEYMOUR should render intervention unnecessary.

I generally confine myself to the humble duty of giving a reflection of opinion around me, and I believe that I may claim the merit of having performed that function with fidelity. If I might be permitted to give an opinion of my own, I should say it is time for the head and heart of the nation, so far as there is a nation in America, which head and heart are not, as I can see, at Washington, to consider whether this war is to be carried on, for what purpose it is to be carried on, how it is to be carried on, and by whom. The time has come when the nation, the thinking people, must unite on some policy and in some action. Every American in Europe is tired, humiliated and disgusted at the present position of affairs. The country, what there is left of it, is not safe. A nation must have unity of interest and a common glory. If there is any patriotism left in the North, it is needed at the present crisis—not to rush on death in wretched defeats or fruitless victories, but to restore and reinvigorate the national life.

A delegation of Abolitionists has waited upon Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, to assure him of their sympathy with Mr. LINCOLN. The Proclamation is joyfully welcomed by this party, which is not without its influence.

MONADNOCK.

—Gen. GUITAR, of the State force, has created great excitement in St. Joseph, Mo., by the arrest of five Union men upon the complaint of some notorious rebels. At last accounts the jail was surrounded by an excited crowd, who threatened to tear down the building unless the prisoners were released.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Public Schools.

SUPERINTENDENT RANDALL'S REPORT.

Mr. S. S. RANDALL, the able Superintendent of our City Public Schools, has presented to the Board of Education a voluminous Annual Report, covering important information concerning the attendance, finances and management of the schools.

The aggregate number of the pupils taught in our public schools during the year, was 173,198. Of this number there were in the

Male Grammar Schools	28,758
Female Grammar Schools	22,742
Primary Departments	74,054
Primary Schools	35,202
Colored Schools	2,391
Corporate Schools	10,051
Total	173,198

—showing an increase of 12,254 over the preceding year. Of whom

The No. taught for 10 months and over was	40,526
The No. taught for 8 months and less than 10	19,568
The No. taught for 6 months and less than 8	21,308
The No. taught for 4 months and less than 6	24,653
The No. taught for 2 months and less than 4	31,826
The No. taught for less than 2 months	35,317
Total	173,198
The number of pupils in the several Evening Schools during the year was	18,630
Number of pupils in Free Academy	847
Total	192,684

The average attendance shows an increase of 8,170 over the previous year. The average attendance in the several evening schools during the term ending March 1, 1862, was 8,433. The teachers in the day schools numbered 1,896—of whom 191 held State certificates, 21 were graduates of the State Normal school, and the remainder were licensed by the City Superintendent. Of this number 196 are male, and 1,700 female teachers.

FINANCES.

The finances of the Department are satisfactory. The receipts from all sources for the year ending Sept. 30, 1862, were $1,648,317 43, of which there remains now in the treasury after paying teachers' salaries and all other expenses, repairing, fuel, &c., a balance of $264,167 07.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

After giving a history of our public school system, the Superintendent proceeds to make several important suggestions. He deplores the discontinuance, some two years since, of the Female Normal School, and advocates the reorganization of the normal department, and also the establishment of a Female High School, which will offer advantages to girls similar to those which boys can enjoy in the Free Academy.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

In regard to evening schools, the report shows that there is a great falling off in the attendance after the holidays, and the Superintendent thinks that, by commencing the term a few weeks earlier, and closing it at Christmas, all the substantial advantages of its prolongation into March would be secured, while a heavy and comparatively useless expenditure would be avoided. A new system of classification of studies is also recommended. The war has had an unfavorable effect upon the evening school attendance.

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

A change in the system of recesses is earnestly advised. Instead of frequent short intermissions, a recess of one hour, to allow pupils living near by to go home to dinner, is recommended. In regard to punishments, Dr. RANDALL says:

> "In no case should this power be permitted to be delegated to subordinate teachers; nor should it ever be inflicted without due inquiry and investigation into the facts of the case requiring it, in the heat of anger, or in the presence of the school. Nor should any teacher be allowed to make use of any of those modes of discipline not included under the general designation of chastisements, consisting of painful and disagreeable postures, exposure to the derision of the class, harsh and petulant rebuke, or petty and vindictive inflictions of any kind. Discipline, to be effective, needs not unnecessary rigor or harshness; nor can its object ever be attained, where manifest injustice or uncalled-for severity is believed to exist. In the absence of any definite legislation by the Board in this respect, the School Officers of the several Wards should exercise a constant vigilance and rigid supervision over this important feature of the system placed under their charge."

The Police Department, it appears, have offered to assist in preventing the evils of truancy; so that truant boys will be looked upon as offenders against public morality, and WENDELL PHILLIPS will have to include "playing hookey" among the lost arts.

LIBRARIES.

The propriety of expending the fund for libraries for individual schools is questioned, the Superintendent inclining to the belief that it would be better to reserve the annual fund of $10,000 for ten years, and then establish therewith a large public library for the pupils. He says,

> "The division of the fund among the twenty-two Wards, furnishing an independent library to each Grammar School, in accordance with the provisions of the existing law, might afford very valuable facilities to the pupils, and accomplish great good. A central institution, however, embracing a large variety of standard works in all the various departments of literature and science, selected by competent persons, familiar with bibliography in all its branches, and furnished with the requisite authority to purchase to the best advantage, might be established, which would be easily accessible to all, and far more valuable, in every respect, than a large number of smaller libraries, consisting, as they must necessarily do, to a very great extent, of the same works."

A large portion of the able report is devoted to the methods of instruction, Mr. RANDALL strongly recommending the use of the "Object Lesson" system.

The Superintendent, in conclusion, bears high testimony as to the patriotism manifested both by the pupils and teachers in our public schools during the present National struggle.

Election of Chief Engineer To-night.

To-night the Fire Department of this City will elect a Chief Engineer, to serve for the term of three years, and the unprecedented spectacle is presented of a unanimous desire in the Department for the reelection of the incumbent. The form of an election must, however, be observed, and the members of the various fire companies will, at their various carriage-houses, between the hours of 7 and 9 this evening, formally signify their preference by ballot. The returns will be immediately carried to "The Gotham," No. 298 Bowery, where they will be counted by the inspectors, and the result announced about midnight. There seems to be no doubt that Chief Engineer JOHN DECKER will be reëlected without opposition.

Mr. DECKER has been a New-York fireman over twenty years. He was elected Assistant Engineer in 1853, reëlected in 1856, and reëlected again in 1859. In 1860 he was elected Chief Engineer having received 2,101 votes to 1,795 cast for Messrs. CASCSA and CARSON—or 306 votes more than his combined opponents. Last Friday night after nearly three years of service as Chief, he received the unanimous renomination from the Board of Representatives. The unanimity of the Department in his favor is the best commentary on the manner in which he has performed his duties. He has been diligent in the performance of those duties, economical in expenditure, and willing to help along all practical reforms. He has while attending to his official business, found time to materially aid the cause of the Union in encouraging enlistments from the Fire Department, and there seems to be no doubt that his reëlection will prove satisfactory to the public generally as well as to those more immediately interested—the Fire Department.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, February 2, 1863—1 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—William Walsh, Esquire, President, in the Chair; Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Boole—

Petition of the New-York Submarine Engineering Company for extra pay.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By the same—

Petition of the managers of the German Hospital for lease of a plot of ground, at a nominal rent, on which to erect their hospital building.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for erecting a house for Hose Company number Forty-two, the same to be built on the site now occupied by said company.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the New-York *Herald* be, and is hereby designated, as a Corporation paper, to publish the official proceedings of the Common Council, and the advertisements of the Department of the City Government.

In connection with the above, Alderman Farley presented the following resolution:

Whereas, There are at present a number of papers employed by the Corporation to publish the proceedings of the Common Council; and,

Whereas, It is the opinion of the Common Council that the publishment of the same in several of the papers is unnecessary, and very expensive; therefore,

Resolved, that the Committee on Printing and Advertising be directed to report to this Board at its earliest convenience a plan to economize, reduce and select proper newspapers to publish the proceedings of the Common Council.

Which were severally referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

By Alderman Froment—

Resolved, That the petition of William H. Elting, Esq., relating to a claim, be taken from the files and recommitted to the Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That a Special Committee of three be appointed to examine and report, at as early a day as practicable, all the information they may be enabled to obtain touching the administration of the affairs of the Street Department during the pendency of the controversy for the control of the office by Messrs. Devlin and Conover, and that the Street Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for removing all obstructions and incumbrances on the line of the streets on Broadway from Thirtieth to Eighty-sixth streets, and return the bids to the Common Council for confirmation, stating the amount for each obstruction or incumbrance separately.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

The resignation of John Tyler, as a Commissioner of Deeds,

Which was accepted.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That George E. Horn be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of John Tyler, resigned.

Which was adopted

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Boole—

AN ORDINANCE

To provide for a Special Agent in the Public Administration Bureau, to take especial charge of the estates of deceased soldiers.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The Public Administrator is hereby authorized and empowered to employ in his Bureau a competent person, who shall, under the direction of the said Public Administrator, be especially charged with the care of the administration of the estates of soldiers dying intestate in the City of New-York, or elsewhere, whose last place of residence was in this City, and with collecting information regarding their claims against the Government, and also with corresponding with their relatives, friends, or heirs interested in said estates.

SEC. 2. Such special agent shall receive for his services an annual salary of two thousand dollars.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That Broadway or Bloomingdale Road be widened between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth streets, according to the plan announced, pursuant to the act entitled "An act authorizing the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to widen Broadway or Bloomingdale Road between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth streets in the City of New-York," passed April thirteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and that the Counsel to the Corporation take the necessary steps therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting the annual report of the receipts and expenditures of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received, and directed to be entered at length on the minutes.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from Thomas W. Conway, Major-Commanding Second Regiment, Hawkins Zouaves, relative to Bounty.

Received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from the New-York Savings Bank, being a report of its condition on the 1st day of January, 1863.

Received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of the Central Park, viz.: their annual report for the year 1862.

Received, and 2,500 copies ordered to be printed in document form.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of Treasury salaries, January thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in answer to a resolution relative to real estate, surrounded by Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, Avenue C and the East River.

Which was received and ordered on file.

The following communication was received from the Comptroller in relation to the ordinance relative to change notes, and ordinance relative to the purchase of the Fort Gansevoort property:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 2, 1863.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN—The pressure of the current business of the Finance Department, since my accession to office, has prevented me from giving earlier attention to the ordinance of your honorable body, providing for the issue of "Change Notes," for the fractional parts of a dollar, to be used as currency. Having now carefully examined the measure, I am brought to the conclusion that it would be a violation of law to execute its provisions, and I therefore respectfully decline to carry them into effect, so far as this Department is concerned.

I regret to thus early encounter a serious difference with the legislative department of the City Government, but entertaining clear convictions of duty on this question, and deeming the precedent of grave importance to the public interests, I have no other alternative.

The Executive Department of the City Government, within their province, have equal responsibility with the legislative, and no executive officer can shield himself from responsibility for doing an illegal act, under any ordinance, direction or authority of the Common Council.

While, therefore, I shall lay no claims to sit in judgment on the wisdom or expediency of this or any other measure, as those considerations are wholly within the legislative discretion, I shall always claim the right of independent judgment upon the question of legal power or authority to do any given act which I may be called upon to perform.

Upon these questions I shall exercise no doubtful powers, and if I err, it will be on the side of the law, and, I trust, of cautious prudence. I consider it to be my duty to lay before your honorable body the grounds upon which I found my judgment in regard to the ordinance under consideration.

The ordinance directs the Comptroller to cause the necessary designs to be prepared and employed, and to procure the printing of notes of the denominations of five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, to an amount not exceeding three millions of dollars.

These notes are to be payable on demand, to bear the signatures of the Mayor and Comptroller, and are to be deposited with the Chamberlain, who is to be charged with the same, as with the other funds of the Corporation.

The notes are to be receivable for all debts and obligations due to the Corporation, and are to be issued to all persons, desiring the same for circulation, in sums of not less than five dollars, who shall deposit with the Chamberlain current funds for the amount desired. The Chamberlain is required to keep an account of the moneys so deposited, and such moneys are to be held in trust, as a fund for the redemption of the notes, except that the Comptroller is authorized to insert from time to time in the temporary loans of the Corporation, a portion of the moneys so received by the Chamberlain, but not exceeding one half of the amount in his hands, the balance to remain in the custody of the Chamberlain for the redemption of the notes

On presentation of these notes to him in sums of five dollars, or the multiples thereof, the Chamberlain is required to redeem them, and, for aught that appears to the contrary, may reissue them from time to time, until they are finally called in by the Common Council or Comptroller, under the provisions of the ordinance.

Assuming the scheme to be applicable, and that these notes will be adopted by the public as money, the result would be, that the Corporation would at once add to the present enormously excessive paper currency, three millions of dollars of additional notes of the most objectionable denomination.

One million and a half dollars of the capital thereby realized would lie in the hands of the Chamberlain as a redeeming fund, and the remaining million a half would be employed by the Corporation to aid in carrying on the City Government.

This, in my judgment, is the exercise of banking powers, as much as if the bills proposed to be issued were for the denomination of five dollars and upwards, and the capital were specially funded. It is wholly foreign to the objects and powers of a municipal corporation, and requires but little enlargement to introduce a most pernicious and dangerous system of banking speculation on the credit of the City, which would remove every safeguard for the public protection against excessive expenditures.

If the City can without limit issue circulating notes or bills for the denomination of fifty cents, it may do so for any denomination; and if to the extent of three million of dollars there need be no limit—the principle is the same; and if these notes can be validly issued, the Common Council may direct that they shall be received by all persons having claims upon the Corporation, and thus the City authorities would be embarked at once in a system of limitless credit and limitless expenditure.

If an ordinance of the Common Council may create capital as fast as notes can be engraved and printed, and obligations may be incurred and expenditures made with equal facility, it is not difficult to see that the result, under unfavorable influences, might prove dangerous, if not destructive to the ultimate credit and prosperity of our City.

The principle advanced in this ordinance is now for the first time asserted. It has never, therefore, been pretended that any such authority exists, either by general grant or special statute, in our City Government, and in my judgment, it is not only in violation of the implied restrictions, but of the express provisions of the statutes of the State on the subject of banking and circulating notes. These statutes clearly define the class of corporations which may issue notes for circulation, and have established a special department of the State government, vested with the entire jurisdiction of the subject, including the printing and countersigning of all notes for public circulation, and providing for adequate security for the protection of the public interests. And it is provided by statue that no corporations, except such as are expressly authorized by law, shall issue any evidences of debt to be loaned or put in circulation as money, and heavy pecuniary penalties are imposed for a violation thereof. Besides, if the Corporation possesses power to issue circulating notes at all, the proposed denominations would appear to be in violation of another provision of the statute, which expressly prohibits the issuing of any bill or promissory note of a less denomination than one dollar—two, Revised Statutes, fifth Ed. six hundred and twenty-two, section twenty-six.

I cannot but regard the measure, in whatever light it may be viewed, as being wholly without the authority of law.

If I am wrong in my conclusions, your honorable body have the means of correcting my error by an application to the judicial tribunals to enforce the execution of the ordinance.

In any event, should your views of the expediency of the measure remain unchanged, it would be desirable to obtain a judicial settlement of the question of legal power.

If the power does not exist, the attempt to exercise it would be attended with endless evils; there would be no sufficient legal protection against fraud, and the notes might be forged without any remedy under the statutes providing against counterfeiting. The notes of this character issued by other municipal corporations have been forged and imitated to such an extent that public faith in such notes would seem to have been entirely lost, and they are generally refused by the business community. In anticipation of the proposed issue of notes by the City, extensively prepared counterfeits, ready to be altered, have been discovered, and I have no doubt a general system of counterfeiting them would soon be in operation.

I respectfully ask your grave consideration of this question. It presents a principle important in its present application, and still more important if it is to be a precedent for future action.

I have refrained from expressing any views in regard to the expediency of the measure, believing such considerations to be wholly within your legislative discretion, but I would respectfully submit to you, in view of the present abundant supply of fractional currency by the General Government, and of the prejudice that exists in the public mind in regard to all other "change notes," whether the public demand in this respect is not only fully met, but whether there not also a strong probability that the Corporation bills, if issued, would not be taken by depositors to any considerable amount.

And in this connection I would remark that the appropriation of ten thousand dollars to carry the ordinance into effect is wholly inadequate. I have invited estimates of the probable cost of engraving suitable plates and printing notes of the several denominations provided for, and find that that expense alone will exceed ninety thousand dollars, and this does not include the expenses to be entailed for clerical and other assistance in carrying the proposed extensive system into operation.

I have also come to the conclusion to decline to execute the resolution of the Common Council for the purchase of the plot of ground known as the Gansevoort property. I am governed by the same principle of duty on this question as upon that to which I have referred at length.

It is gravely alleged that the title to this property is not in the parties from whom it is proposed to be purchased, and while I am not prepared to say that the objection is valid, I am equally unprepared to decide that it should be disregarded, and the large amount of the proposed purchase money paid out without a judicial determination of the question

I have concluded to decline payment on the ground of objection to the sufficiency of the title, and leave the parties to their local remedy.

If they have a good title, the question will be settled for the protection of the City, and if they have not, they are not entitled to the money demanded. It is proper for me to say that I do not consider the sum proposed to be paid to be greater than the present value of the property, or that the premises are not well adapted to a public market.

So far as I can learn the facts upon which the question of title arises, it would appear that in or about the year 1850, the property then being owned by the Corporation, was struck off by Joseph Taylor, then Comptroller, to Reuben Lovejoy, of this city, as the highest bidder; he assigned his bid, or directed the deed to be made out, to Mr. Simeon Draper, who was then one of the officers of the Corporation, and incapacitated to purchase from the City—the disqualification being discovered, Mr. Joseph B. Varnum was substituted for Mr. Draper, and the deed made to him. It is claimed that the intervention of Mr. Draper made the whole transaction invalid. It is also alleged that the bond and mortgage given for part of the purchase money was not executed in accordance with the terms of sale, the interest specified in the bond being six per cent. instead of seven per cent., as stipulated. I do not consider that to be a question affecting the title. The Comptroller should not have received any other than a proper bond and mortgage, and the City could have at any time compelled performance of the terms of sale in this respect.

The substantial ground of objection is that presented by the appearance of Mr. Draper in the transaction, and upon that ground I base my refusal to comply with the resolution of your honorable body directing the purchase. All of which is respectfully submitted.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

Alderman Boole moved that the communication be received and laid on the table, published at length in all the Corporation papers, together with the Herald and Sunday Atlas, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

REPORTS.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the preamble and resolution in relation to lands in the harbor of the City of New-York claimed by the State, presented a report in favor of memorializing the Legislature in regard thereto.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—16.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of paying Henry B. Dawson for certain historical papers relating to the City during its occupation by the British forces from 1777 to 1783.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of petition from Board of Councilmen of New-York *Era* for permission to keep bulletin board in front of premises, with resolution that the publishers of the New-York *Era* have permission to place bulletin board at or opposite the entrance to their office, number thirty-seven Park-row and number one hundred and forty-five Nassau-street, the same to be located under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

Alderman Long moved that the Committee on Lamps and Gas be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Manhattan Gas Company be directed to lay gas mains in Forty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and light the same.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted.

Alderman Long moved that the Committee on Lamps and Gas be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Councilmen, that Messrs. Smith and Green, proprietors of the Revere House, corner of Broadway and Houston-street, be permitted to place upon the stoop, in front of said premises, two gas lamps, to be supplied with gas from the meter attached to said house.

Which was carried

The resolution was then concurred in.

Alderman Boole moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be discharged from the further consideration of resolution permitting the proprietors of the Novelty Works to extend their pier.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Alderman Ottiwell moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from the further consideration of resolution appropriating $5,000 to the House of the Good Shepherd.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

PAPER FOR BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution, That the name of Willis A. Kaber, recently appointed Commissioner of Deeds, be changed to Willis E. Kaber, the same being a clerical error.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Ordinances, with ordinance creating a Deputy Collector of City Revenue, at a compensation of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum

Alderman Boole presented the following as a substitute:

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That there shall be a Deputy Collector of City Revenue, a Clerk and Deputy Clerk, of West Washington Market, who shall be appointed in the same manner as the Deputy Collector and Clerks of the other public markets of the City are now appointed.

SEC. 2. The Deputy Collector of City Revenue to be appointed in pursuance of this ordinance shall receive as compensation the sum of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum; the Clerk shall receive a compensation of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and the Deputy Clerk shall receive a compensation of one thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 3. There shall be a messenger for the Collector of City Revenue, who shall be appointed in the same manner as the other messenger in the Finance Department. The salary of the messenger of the Collector of City Revenue shall be eight hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that three hundred and eight dollars and fifty cents be appropriated to pay George W. Roome for refreshments furnished by the Committee on National Affairs at the funeral of Colonel Bull, Captain Dodge, Captain Heagland and Major Horgan.

Which was laid over.

Message from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved resolutions appointing Jacob Rulhe and two others Commissioners of Deeds; and resolution correcting errors in the names of nine other persons previously appointed.

(By Board of Councilmen, resolutions adopted notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected to the Board voting in favor thereof.)

Which was laid over.

Resolution to pay John H. Robertson, &c., the sum of forty dollars and ninety-eight cents, for finding iron railing, &c., to the Chamber of Board of Aldermen.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Communication from the Comptroller, transmitting a statement of the Relief and War Loans made by the Corporation, with the draft of a law making provision for the payment of said loans, and authorizing a continuance of the aid heretofore granted to the families of volunteer soldiers.

(By Board of Councilmen, draft of law adopted.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—16.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That so much of the Comptroller's communication to the Common Council, dated January nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, as relates to the payment of the Union Defence Fund Redemption Bonds becoming due and payable in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and an application to Congress for an appropriation to reimburse the amount expended by the Corporation through the Union Defence Committee in arming and equipping volunteer soldiers from this City be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to take up the veto of His Honor the Mayor, (received by the Board January twelve,) returning unapproved several resolutions appointing the following persons Commissioners of Deeds, viz.: Samuel C. Reed, John Hoope, Henry L. Robertson, Howard Newkirk, William Mackeller, Lawrence Oberle, and Alfred W. Lowerre.

Also, resolution altering the name of Jacob Cohen to Jacob H. Cohen, on the list of Commissioners appointed in December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

The motion to take up the veto was carried.

Subsequently the same was laid over.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Monday next, ninth instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen that chapter two, article three, section forty-six, of the ordinance reorganizing the legislative department, be amended so as to provide for two assistant clerks in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, at salaries of one thousand dollars each.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner have the City Armory, at the corner of Elm and White streets, put in complete repair, without contracting therefor.

Alderman McCool moved to amend by inserting "that the cost of the same shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars.

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—16.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the resolution approved by His Honor, the Mayor, on the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, authorizing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for the construction of a first class engine for the use of Engine Company number Forty-eight, be amended to read "steam fire engine, with double cylinders and pumps."

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—15.

Petition of Charles Whitlock, to be paid for fitting up the Second Regiment New-York National Guard Armory, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Whitlock, for the sum of $ 471 82, for fitting up the Armory of the Second Regiment New-York National Guard, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, the President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—16.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that Broadway, between Fiftieth and Fifty-ninth streets, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Street Commissioner advertise for proposals for a new fire alarm bell, to be placed on the Jefferson Market bell tower, in place of the present one, which is cracked,

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—16.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that a crosswalk be laid from the junction of Eighth-avenue and Broadway to the southeasterly corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway, forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—16.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks on the south side of Forty-sixth-street, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, on the regular grade, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Froment, Long—13.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

And the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until next Monday, the ninth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863, 5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

PRESENT—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members: Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Webster—

Petition of B. O'Rorke, praying for the passage of an ordinance prohibiting residents of New-Jersey and Brooklyn from inspecting and gauging liquors, oils, &c., in this City.

Which was referred to Committee on Ordinances.

By Councilman Joyce—

Petition of Hose Company number Thirty, to have house widened, &c.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By the President—

Petition of W. H. Kennedy, for relief for interring the remains of Andrew Nesbitt.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Resolved, That the resolution directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals to lay new floors, build new doors, and put the house of Engine Company number Forty-three in thorough repair, passed by the Board of Councilmen on the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, by the Board of Aldermen on the sixteenth of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and approved by the Mayor on the nineteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, be altered to read as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals to rebuild the house of Engine Company number Forty-three, said house to be twenty-five feet front, and three stories high, and to be twenty feet deeper than the present house.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a new truck for Hook and Ladder Company No. 8.

Referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Philip Ludwig to build a drain from number twenty-five Avenue C, to connect with the sewer in Third-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board and at his own expense.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brandon—

Whereas, It has recently been demonstrated that the land fortifications that have hitherto been relied on for the protection of our harbors are almost useless against the attacks of iron clad vessels of war; and,

Whereas, It has been represented to this Common Council that such land fortifications as were originally intended for the protection of the harbor of New-York and this commercial metropolis are now, for the want of men and the proper armament, almost unavailable for such protection; and,

Whereas, If such a state of facts does exist, it matters not from what cause the General Government fails to protect us, the inhabitants of this City will not hold us blameless in the matter, but will look for protection by the action of the City Government, whom they have intrusted with the more immediate care of their interests; and,

Whereas, An ordinance, entitled "An ordinance for increasing and strengthening the defences of the Harbor and City of New-York," has been introduced in this Board from the Board of Aldermen, and by this Board referred to the Committee on National Affairs; and,

Whereas, It becomes necessary for said Committee, before they can make an intelligent report on the subject, that they should see the actual condition of our harbor and its defences; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs of this Board be and they are hereby authorized and directed to make such necessary arrangements as may be required to make a thorough inspection of our harbor and its defences, and the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant for the expenses attending the same upon the presentation of the proper vouchers.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of John S. Masterson, for the sum of six hundred and seventy-eight dollars, this amount being the over-time for Inspectors' fees for regulating and grading Fifty-eighth-street, from Ninth-avenue to the East River, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Inspector of sidewalks, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, for the use of a horse and wagon for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That the Inspector of City Railroads be and he is hereby directed to report to this Board, at his earliest convenience, what switches, rails or turn-outs have been laid in any street or avenue of this City by the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company without permission from the corporate authorities of this City.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That Henry H. Hope be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved that Forty-eighth-street, from Second to Third avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR, THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor transmitting the annual report of the receipts and expenditures of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received and ordered on file.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting a list of the contracts of the Corporation filed and registered in the Department of Finance during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received and one thousand copies directed to be printed in document form.

[For which see Document number Three.]

A communication was received from the Comptroller, submitting adjustment of account of George C. Genet, late Corporation Attorney.

Councilman Gross moved that the same be received, and two thousand copies printed in document form.

Councilman Hayes moved, as a substitute, that the same be received and printed in the minutes.

Which was carried.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from Lexington Steam Fire Engine Company number Seven, to attend their eleventh annual ball on Monday evening, February nine.

Which was accepted.

MOTION.

Councilman Brice moved that when the Board meet again, it do so to meet on Monday next, 9th instant, at five o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resignation of John Tyler, as a Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution that George E. Horn be appointed in his stead.

(By Board of Aldermen, resignation accepted and resolution adopted.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Manhattan Gas Company be directed to lay gas mains in Forty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and light the same.

Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, with resolution that the Street Commissioner have the City Armory, at the corner of Elm and White streets, put in complete repair, without contracting therefor, at an expense not to exceed five thousand dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Report of Special Committee to whom was referred a communication from the Comptroller, relating to lands in the City of New-York claimed by the State, with resolution that the Council to the Corporation memorialize the Legislature for the Common Council, to release or grant to the City all land on the North and East Rivers reclaimed from the water.

During the reading of the same,

Councilman McConnell moved that the further reading be suspended, and the paper laid over, and printed at length in the minutes.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the resolution approved by His Honor the Mayor on the Twenty-fourth of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, authorizing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for the construction of a first-class engine for the use of Engine Company number Forty-eight be amended to read, "steam fire engine, with double cylinder and pumps."

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Petition of Charles Whitlock, to be paid for fitting up the Second Regiment New-York National Guard armory, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Whitlock, for the sum of two thousand four hundred and seventy-one dollars and eighty-two cents, for fitting up the armory of the Second Regiment New-York National Guard, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that a crosswalk be laid from the junction of Eighth-avenue and Broadway to the southwesterly corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the sidewalk on the south side of Forty-sixth-street, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, be flagged a space four feet through the centre thereof, in the regular grade, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying resolution therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the filling and flagging of the sidewalks opposite number two hundred and eleven West Fortieth-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Councilman Gross moved that the ordinance be amended by striking therefrom the authority for the appointment of an Inspector and City Surveyor.

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, Repper, Haviland, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, McConnell, Houghtalin, Gaw—4.

Councilman McConnell was here called to the chair.

Report of the Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of Mary Kavanagh, widow of Francis Kavanagh, deceased, for ninety-six dollars, for the purpose of enabling her to pay the funeral expenses of her late husband, and charge the same to the account of appropriation for donations and charities.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Sandford Webster, McVay, Brady, McConnell, O'Brien, Fitzgerald—9.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, The President, Gross, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—13.

Councilman Jones moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Jones then moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was carried.

Preamble of Board of Aldermen relative to the revised compilation of the laws of this State, relating particularly to the City, up to and including one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, prepared by the Clerk of the Common Council, with resolution that five thousand copies be printed at the expense of the Corporation, under the direction of the Clerk of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Printing and Advertising.

Resolution of Board of Alderman, that the Clerk of the Common Council prepare the annual manual of the Corporation for the present year, and cause the same to be published under his supervision and direction.

Councilman Jones moved to amend the same by limiting the number of copies to six thousand.

Councilman Webster moved to amend the amendment by striking therefrom six thousand and inserting eight thousand.

Which was carried, and the amendment as amended was adopted.

The resolution as amended was then adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.

Negative—Councilmen Keenan, The President, Repper, Murray—4.

Resolutions of Board of Aldermen: First—That copies of the Compilation of the Laws of this State, relating to this City, completed by the Clerk of the Common Council, be furnished to the members of the Common Council, Heads of Departments and the Judges; Second—That a sufficient number be placed on sale to satisfy the public demand, the price per copy to be six dollars, the number to be placed on sale to be left discretionary with the Clerk of the Common Council, who shall report to the Comptroller, and place the proceeds in the City Treasury.

Which was referred to Committee on Printing and Advertising.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned to Monday, February nine, at five o'clock P. M. JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Nos. 1 to 25. Preferred cases. General calendar.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1361, 1377, 17, 73, 133, 135, 143, 237, 249, 357, 311, 381, 409, 473, 485, 525, 573, 577, 615, 617. *Part II.*—Nos. 1030, 648, 1194, 2042, 646, 650, 766, 768, 714½, 740, 754, 788, 842, 832, 850, 856, 862, 928, 930, 938.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Demurrers only.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 775, 853, 1039, 261, 1221, 1271, 1317, 1075, 787, 1247, 1491, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343. *Part II.*—Nos. 1022, 2894, 1300, 1006, 1264, 784, 1218, 1140, 1308, 1232, 1338, 1242, 1348, 976, 1302.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1065, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 949, 901. *Part II.*—Nos. 1010, 360½, 1082, 1095, 795½, 964, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1074, 1096, 1097, 1098.

Husband and Wife—They May Not Sue Jointly to Recover for Injury to the Character of the Wife Only.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Frederick Engle and Wife vs. *Henry Schutte*.—The plaintiffs in this case brought their action as husband and wife to recover damages for an alleged slander uttered, as claimed, on the the 19th day of December last, concerning the wife only. The damages were laid at $5,000.

The defendant demurred to the complaint, on the ground that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action—and his counsel contended that the action could only be maintained by and in the name of the wife alone; that the act of 1860 had especially changed the rights of husband and wife in respect to acts committed upon the person or character of the wife, and made her the sole plaintiff in actions brought for them, and has taken from the husband all right to a control over the damages or actions brought for such injuries. Defendant's counsel further contended that when husband and wife unite in bringing an action, and the complaint showed that one must bring the action without the other, a demurrer will lie for the reason that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, and cited in support of his position (Mann, vs Marsh, 21 How. p. 382; Code, sec. 144; Session Laws 1860, p. 158.) The Court, after hearing counsel for the plaintiffs ordered judgment on the demurrer for the defendant, with costs.

W. R. Ranken, for plaintiff; Alex. H. Reavey, for defendant.

The Enforcement of a Decree for the Payment of Money—It must be by Execution, and not by Proceedings as for a Contempt.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Gray vs. *Cook, Administrator, &c.*—This was a proceeding as for a contempt to enforce the payment of money, in pursuance of a decree of this Court, made 12th December, 1859.

The decree contained among other provisions the following: "It is therefore ordered and adjudged and decreed that the plaintiff have judgment against the defendant for said sum of $259 39, with interest thereon from said 2d day of June, 1859, together with $133 47 costs of this action, and an allowance of $200; and that said Cook do further pay said money into Court to await the further order of the Court and to be distributed according to law."

The decree was entered in an action after a trial of it upon pleadings and proofs, and a decision thereupon by the Court, that the defendant should account for the moneys alleged in the complaint to have been received by him; and that he had received them as administrator of an estate of which the plaintiff was also administratrix, and after the report of a referee, appointed to take an account of the balance of the moneys in defendant's hands which he had thus received, had been made and confirmed, stating such balance to be the sum for which judgment is given. This judgment or order disposed, as between the parties, of every issue made by the pleadings.

A certified copy of this order or judgment was served upon the defendant personally, on the 26th of June, 1860, with a notice dated Dec. 24, 1859, that it was "a certified copy of a decree made in within entitled action, on which degree judgment was this day entered."

No demand or request was made of the defendant, that he should pay such money into Court or to the plaintiff, and he has not paid any part of it, and is insolvent, and was so when the judgment was entered.

An attachment was issued against the defendant to answer to an alleged contempt in not having paid the money into Court as directed by the order. He was arrested and has answered interrogatories filed and served upon him, and the interrogatories, answers and affidavits on which the attachment issued, show the facts to be as above stated.

Bosworth, C. J.—The decision of the 12th December, 1859, is a judgment. It is the final determination of the rights of the parties in this action. (Code 245.) No questions between them are reserved for further consideration, or left open. The plaintiff insists it is an *order*, because it requires the defendant to pay the moneys into Court to await the further order of the Court, and to be distributed according to law. The decision made allows the defendant his commissions on the moneys received, and has no right in reference to the moneys to be paid, nor any duty to perform except to pay the amount for which judgment is ordered. There is nothing in the allegation or proof before me suggesting any matter affecting these moneys, which can become a subject of litigation between these parties. The judgment itself, neither in terms nor by the import of its provisions, suggests the existence of any matter of further litigation. I, therefore, regard it a judgment within the meaning of the Code.

It directs the payment of money, and only that, and section 285 prescribes the mode of enforcing it. Although a judgment may require the performance of acts specified in it, yet, if it also requires the payment of money, it may be enforced *in that respect* by execution; section 285 so declares. But this judgment requires nothing beside the payment of money, and if an execution can issue to collect it, that is the only proceeding that can be resorted to in the first instance to compel payment.

Proceedings cannot be had under 2 R. S., (5, Ed.) 849, sec. 1, sub. 3, because that, in terms, excludes all cases where by law execution can be awarded for the collection of the sum ordered to be paid. It excludes them, because this remedy "for the nonpayment of any sum of money ordered by such Court," is unauthorized only "in cases where by law execution cannot be awarded for the collection of such sum." No authority for this proceeding is found in section 4 (Id., § 50,) for that applies only to a "rule or order of Court."

Another fatal objection is that no demand has been made of the defendant to pay the money to the plaintiff or into Court. Under section 4 (of 3 R. S., §850, 5 Ed.,) and section 285 of the Code, there must have been a *refusal* to comply with the order to justify a conviction as for a contempt. (Lorton *vs.* Seaman, 9 Paige, R. 609.)

The judgment was entered on the 12th of December, 1859, and a copy of it was served on the 26th of June, 1860, with a notice that it was a certified copy of a decree entered on the 24th of December, 1859. No other notice nor any demand accompanied the service, and no demand of payment has been made.

The decree having been served, and not having been performed, there has been a neglect to obey it, but it cannot be said that there has been a *refusal* to obey it, when performance of its requirements has not been requested.

The necessary conclusion from these views is that the defendant is not guilty of the misconduct alleged against him. I think the plaintiff has proceeded in good faith, but under erroneous views of her rights.

Nothing was said on the question of costs, as to which the parties may be heard on the settlement of the order to be entered.

P. G. Galpin for plaintiff; B. C. Thayer for defendant.

Result of the Seduction Case—The Jury Disagree.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Heineman Schwartz vs. *Louis Abraham*.—This case was stated in the Times of Friday. The plaintiff sued to recover for the seduction of his daughter, and to reimburse himself for the money expended in nursing, &c., during the daughter's pregnancy.

The defence was that the defendant denied "each and every allegation" of the complaint.

The trial now resulted in the disagreeing of the jury.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Frost vs. *Quackenbush, et al.*—Report confirmed. Order to be settled on one day's notice.

Meier vs. *Burckel et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event of the action.

Morse et al. vs. *Libby et al.*—Joshua T. Bridge, appellant, received, by consent of parties, bonds in penalty of $10,000.

McCoy vs. *Ennis et al.*—Referred to P. T. Ruggles, Esq., to ascertain facts, and report with opinion.

Kelly, Sheriff, vs. *The United States Trust Co., &c.*—Motion granted. Order to be settled on one day's notice.

Rankin vs. *Sacchi, &c.*—Motion granted.

Ryder vs. *Hayward*.—Order vacated, with $10 costs, to abide the event of the action.

Adolphus vs. *Adolphus*.—Motion for reargument denied, without costs.

Shea vs. *Burling et al.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of sale ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Woods vs. *De Figamiere*.—A person sued as President of a Joint Stock Association may be compelled to testify before the trial the same as any other party. Motion granted.

Paterson vs. *The Chemical Bank*.—Motion to strike out parts of the answer granted, with $7 costs. Defendants may amend in ten days, on payment of such costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 2, 1863.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg..	92½	100 Cumb. Coal Pref.s60	20
10,000 do..........	92⅝	100 do........	20⅛
20,000 do..........	92	100 do........	20½
500 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	94¼	100 Canton Co........	25½
7,000 do..........	94⅜	100 Q'cksilver M.Co.b30	20¼
7,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	86½	50 Pac. Mail Stm. Co..	167
7,000 Treas. 7 3.10 ₱ ct.		25 do........	167½
Notes..........	101¼	100 do........	168
5,000 do........	101⅛	50 do........s30	167
15,000 do........	102	50 do........s30	168
25,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C...	95	50 do........s60	167
28,000 do........	94⅞	400 N. Y. Cen. R........	119⅝
15,000 U. S. D. N's........	154⅛	700 Erie Railway........	74
4,000 Ill. War Loan......	104	100 do........	74¼
4,000 Ky. State 6s......	101	600 do........s10	74
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90..	62½	500 do........s30	74
10,000 do........	62	100 do........b15	74¼
1,000 Va. St. 6s........	75	100 do........b30	74½
5,000 Mo. St. 6s........	64	350 Erie Railway Pref....	106¼
10,000 do........	64¼	100 do........b30	106⅝
5,000 do........b10	64¾	550 Hudson Riv. R........	93
5,000 do........b10	64½	150 do........	93½
20,000 do........s60	63½	200 do........s30	92⅞
5,000 do........b30	64½	400 Harlem R........	33⅛
6,000 do........	64	100 do........s10	33⅛
2,000 N. Y. C. 7s........	104⅝	1200 do........	33¼
2,000 do........	104⅛	100 do........b30	34
4,000 Erie 2d M. Bs........	125	200 Mich. C. R........s60	94⅜
17,000 Erie 4th M. B........	113	600 do........	95⅛
1,000 do........	112½	150 do........	95¼
5,000 A.& T.H.2d m.pr.	94	425 Pitts., Ft. W.&C. R..	65
16,000 do........	93	200 Harlem R. Pref........	65
1,000 Har. R. 1st mtg..	119	100 do........	64½
4,000 Hud. R. 3d mtg..	114	400 M. S. & N. Ind. R........	57½
1,000 Mich. C. 8s, Con.		300 do........	57¼
1st M. S. F. B..	128	100 do........	57
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	126	100 do........	57¼
5,000 A.& T.H. Inc. Bs.	81	100 do........s10	57¼
25,000 do........	80½	100 do........	57⅜
10,000 do........	80	100 do........b10	57½
5,000 Chi.& N.W. 2d m.	44¾	900 Ill. Cen. R. Sp........	92
35,000 do........	44½	100 Cle.& Pitts. R..b30	68
10,000 do........s30	44⅝	600 do........	68
500 P.F.W.&C.1st M.	117½	150 do........	68⅜
1,000 Pitts.F.W.&C.2d.	106	100 do........	68⅛
10,000 do........	105⅞	100 do........s10	68
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 3d.	85	200 Gal. & Chi. R........	91
5,000 do........s60	82	150 do........	90⅝
6,000 Clev. & P. 4th m.	82	250 do........s10	90
5,000 do........	81½	200 do........s60	89⅞
157 Merchants' Bank..	100	100 do........b10	91
10 Bank of Commerce.	92	200 do........b10	90⅞
5 Shoe & Leather Bk.	99	100 do........b10	91⅛
125,000 Amer. Gold..	157⅛	900 Clev. & Tol. R........	88⅜
10,000 do........s10.	157½	400 Chi. & R. I. R........	89⅛
25,000 do........	157⅜	550 do........	89⅛
12,000 do........	158	150 do........	89
10,000 do........b30.	158⅛	50 do........b10	89⅜
10,000 do........s60.	157⅝	150 do........	89⅛
5,000 do........b30.	159	100 do........b30	90
10,000 do........	158⅝	50 Chic., B. & Qu'y. R.	108⅛
400 Reading Railroad..	90	200 Mil.& P.Du Ch'n R.	38
100 do........b30	90	200 Chic. & N. W. R.b10	22
400 Bruns. C. Land Co..	7	10 do........	21
44 Del. & Hud. Cn. Co..	132	50 do........	22
25 Tol., W. & W'n R..	50		

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Reg.	92	100 Erie R. Pref. ex div.	100
10,000 U. S. 6s '81. Cou..	94	50 do........	100½
1,000 U. S. 6s '67, Reg..	95½	50 Hudson R. R..s30	91½
2,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct.		250 do........opg	92
Notes........	101¼	200 do........s30	92
5,000 do........	101½	150 do........	93⅛
60,000 U. S. D. Nts........	154	150 do........opg	92½
5,000 U. S. 6s. 1 yr. C.	94⅞	200 do........opg	92¼
37,000 Mo. State 6s........	64	100 Harlem R........	32
5,000 do........b10	64½	200 do........b30	32
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	62	100 do........	32½
500 Cal. State 7s........	131	100 Harlem R. Pref........	64
4,000 Erie 2d M.b.ex'79.	125	100 do........	63¾
5,000 Clev. & P. 4th M..	81	300 Ch. & N. W. R........	21
3,000 Mich. S. 2d M........	103½	100 Mich. Cen. R..s30	95½
10,000 Al.& T.Ht.Inc.B.	80	100 do........	95
30 Bank of Commerce.	91½	350 do........	96½
28 Ocean Bank........	90	50 do........b30	97
25 Bank of N. Amer....	98	200 M. S. & N. I. R........	56
175,000 Amer. Gold........	157	200 do........s10	56
75,000 do........b30.	157½	500 do........	55⅞
30,000 do........b30.	157¼	100 do........	55¾
10,000 do........s30.	156⅞	100 do........	55⅝
16,000 do........s10.	156½	200 do........s10	55½
24,700 do........	156⅞	200 do........b10	55⅞
25,000 do........b30.	157⅛	200 do........s10	55¾
10,000 do........b10.	157	100 do........b3	56
20,000 do........	156⅞	150 Ill. Central R. S........	90⅞
2,500 do........b10.	157⅛	25 do........	91
100 Canton Comp'y........	26⅛	100 do........s10	90½
100 do........	26⅛	100 do........s30	90
100 Cumb. Coal, pref'd..	20⅛	200 do........	90
100 do........	20⅛	10 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	161
450 do........	20⅛	500 Clev. & Pitt. R........	66
10 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	132½	12 do........	65
100 Penn. Coal Co........	132½	200 do........	67
250 Pac. Mail S. Co........	168	100 Gal. & Chic........	90
28 do........	168⅛	200 do........	90
100 do........s60.	166	200 do........s30	89⅞
100 N. Y. Cen. R..opg.	118	100 Cle. & Toledo R..b30	88
50 do........b30.	118⅛	100 do........	88
100 do........	117½	150 do........	87⅞
500 do........	117⅛	300 Chic. & R. I. R........	88⅛
100 do........p & c.	118	50 do........s30	88⅜
50 Erie Railway........	71	50 do........	88⅜
350 do........	71½	100 Mil.& P.Du C. R........	37
100 do........b30	71⅝	300 Pitts, Ft. W. & C R.	63
250 do........	71⅛	200 do........	63½

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$500 Treas. 7 3.10 ₱ c.		300 M. S. & N. I. R........	56
Notes........	102	250 do........	55⅞
105,000 American Gold..	157⅛	400 do........b3	55⅞
45,000 do........b3.	157½	200 do........b3	56
50,000 do........	157⅜	150 M. S. & N. I. G. S..	103¼
300 Erie Railway........	73	200 Cleve. & Pitts. R........	68
200 do........	72⅛	50 Galena & Chi........c	90¼
200 do........	72¾	600 do........	90½
1100 do........	72⅝	400 Chic. & R. I. R........	88⅛
300 do........	72½	100 do........c	88⅛
600 do........	72⅛	250 do........s10	88½
100 do........b3	72½	1300 do........s30	88⅞
700 Erie R. Pref........	105	150 do........s3	89
200 do........	105⅛	300 do........s3	88⅞
300 do........	105½		
200 Harlem Railroad...	32		
200 do........	32¾	200 Mil.& P.DuC.R..	36
200 do........	32¾	100 P., Ft. W. & C. R..	64⅛
100 Mich. Cen. R........	94¼		

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$10,000 Amer. Gold........	157	150 T. Haute & A. R........	33⅝
4,000 do........	156⅞	100 do........	33
210,000 do........	156⅝	500 do........b3	33
95,000 do........	156⅝	150 Mich. Cen. R........	96
40,000 do........	156⅝	50 do........b3	96
10,000 U. S. D. N........	154	1200 M. S. & N. I. R........	55⅝
15,000 do........	153⅞	300 do........	55⅞
200 Bruns. L. Co........	7	100 do........	56
200 Canton Co........	26¼	100 do........s10	56
200 do........	26	200 do........s3	56
450 Cum. Coal........	20	100 Ill. Cen. R........s3	90¼
100 Pacific M. S. Co..b3	167	50 do........	90⅝
200 do........	167	300 Clev. & Pitt. R........	67⅛
100 N. Y. Cen. R..opg.	117⅝	100 do........b10	67⅛
166 do........	117⅛	200 do........s3	67
550 Erie Railway........	71⅝	200 do........b10	67⅛
500 do........s3	71⅝	100 do........b15	67⅛
300 do........	71⅝	100 Gal. & Chic. R..s30	90
200 do........b3	71⅝	450 do........	89⅞
100 do........b4	71⅝	700 Clev. & Tol. R........	87
600 Erie R. Pref. ex div.	100⅝	100 do........	87½
150 do........	100⅝	200 do........b3	87
200 do........	100½	100 Ch. & R.I.R........	88⅞
250 Hud. R. R........opg	92½	100 do........s10	88⅝
600 do........	92⅝	100 do........	88⅞
50 do........s3	92⅝	100 do........b3	89
100 do........	92⅝	100 P., Ft. W. & C. R..s3	63⅛
900 Harlem R........	32⅝	100 do........	63⅛
200 M. S. & N. I. G........	103¼	150 do........b3	63⅛

Monday, Feb. 2—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Jan. 31, 1863, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Jan. 24:

Increase in Loans........	$509,235
Increase in Specie........	336,238
Decrease in Circulation........	176,922
Increase in Undrawn Deposits........	1,694,024

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Feb. 1, 1862.	Jan. 31, 1863.	Jan. 24, 1863.
Capital..........	$69,051,000	$69,128,000	$69,128,000
Loans..........	144,675,778	179,797,501	179,288,266
Specie..........	24,479,583	38,886,032	38,549,794
Circulation..........	6,404,951	8,906,497	9,083,419
Gross Deposits....	127,688,941	219,476,020	215,079,455
Exchanged..........	15,631,938	49,512,768	49,810,227
Undrawn..........	112,057,003	169,963,252	168,269,228
In Sub-Treasury..	1,214,179	7,198,898	9,853,460

The Bank return shows no important changes from last week. The items, with the exception of Circulation, are all reported higher. The market for Money to-day is again active among the Brokers, at 7 ₱ cent. Further calls were made early in the day by some of the heavy lenders for the return of Loans on demand; but where the credit of borrowers, and the margin upon their collaterals were made satisfactory, there was no great difficulty in placing such Loans in other quarters. The transition, however, created some pressure on the Stock Exchange to sell Gold Coin and Stocks for cash. The price of Gold having fallen off about 2 ₱ cent., the leading drawers of Exchange were ready to accept 175 ₱ cent. on London for the Boston steamer mail.

The market for Gold Coin and Stocks has been unusually feverish throughout the day. The extreme changes from Saturday's best prices were at one time equal to 3½@4 ₱ cent. on Gold, and 5@7 ₱ cent. on Erie Shares. Thus, Gold Coin sold on Saturday at 160, and to-day as low as 156½; Erie Shares, on Saturday morning 78 ₱ cent. and on Saturday night 75 ₱ cent., sold down to 71 ₱ cent. at the Second Board this afternoon. Nearly the entire list of Shares and Bonds was lower than on Saturday, but, after touching the cheapest points this afternoon, there was a rally of 1@1½ ₱ cent. The volume of dealings, as compared with the general run of business last week, is reduced to-day. There is an unsettled feeling in the market, and the effect of the reported change of financial policy in Congress is sensibly felt all round.

Late in the afternoon, at the 4 o'clock Board, the following figures were finally made, as compared with Saturday night. The market was in the main steady, but without speculative buoyancy. Erie Preferred Stock is quoted, this afternoon, dividend off:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin........	158⅝	156¾	Harlem........	34⅝	32⅝
U.S.C.H. Notes.	154⅝	153¾	Harlem Pref....	67	64
Tennessees........	62¾	62	Mich. Central....	96	95¾
Missouris........	65⅝	64	Mich. Southern..	58⅝	56⅝
N. Y. Central..	119⅝	117⅞	Mich. Guarant'd.	105⅞	103¼
Erie........	75	71⅞	Illinois Cen. exd.	93⅞	90⅞
Erie Preferred.	106¾	100⅞xd	Pittsburgh........	70	67
Hudson........	93⅝	92⅝	Galena........	91⅝	90
Toledo........	90⅛	87⅞	Rock Island........	91⅛	88⅞
Pacific Mail....	169	166½	7-30 ₱ Cents....	102	101⅞

The bids for the City Bank Shares, to-day, were rather weak, as follow:

New-York........	110	Bank of the Republic..	103
Manhattan........	126	Metropolitan........	104½
Union........	106	Nassau........	100
America........	110	Shoe and Leather........	99
Tradesmens'........	100	Commonwealth........	80
National........	93	Importers' and Traders'..	92
Commerce........	91½	Park........	130
Broadway........	135		

The Railway Mortgages also sympathized with the decline in the Gold and Share market, and were generally lower than on Saturday:

N. Y. Cen. 6s........	115	T. H. & Alt. 2ds, pref..	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76........	122	Chi. & N. W. s. f........	108½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76.	125	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds..	98½
Erie firsts, '68........	118	Chi.&N.W.1sts, ass'd..	71
Erie thirds, '83........	121½	Chi. & N. W. seconds..	44
Erie fourths, '80........	112½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts..	66
Erie fifths, '88........	107	Del., Lack.& W. seconds.	120
Hud. thirds '75........	110	Tol. & Wab. firsts........	106
Hud. conv., '67........	108	Gal. & Chi. seconds........	112
Har. 1sts, '69-'73........	119	Clev. & Tol. s. f........	110
Har. seconds, '64........	107½	Pitts., Ft. W.& C. 1sts....	118½
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ₱ c., '82.	127	Pitts., Ft. W. & C 2ds.	105
Chic., Bur.&Q. 8 ₱ c. 1sts.	127	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds.	84
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds.	102½	Clev. & Pitts. fourths..	80
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75........	126		

The following February half-yearly Dividends have been announced: Manhattan Bank, 4 ₱ cent.; Long Island Bank of Brooklyn, 4 ₱ cent.; Oriental Bank, 3 ₱ cent.; Ocean Bank, 3½ ₱ cent.; Beekman Fire, 4 ₱ cent.; Irving Fire, 5 ₱ cent.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

Banks.	Loans.		Specie.		Circulation.		Deposits—Net.	
	Jan. 31.	Jan. 24.	Jan. 31.	Jan. 24.	Jan. 31.	Jan. 24.	Jan. 31.	Jan. 24.
Bk. of New-York.	6,663,085	6,858,386	1,863,229	1,826,310	310,404	318,088	6,846,095	6,590,911
Manhattan Co.	6,643,888	6,421,754	2,229,899	2,130,518	71,122	73,326	6,626,850	6,541,968
Merchants' Bank.	7,148,785	6,987,413	2,341,730	2,173,729	274,857	283,142	7,554,194	7,281,156
Mechanics' Bank.	4,951,437	4,992,603	835,305	827,344	337,863	357,644	4,125,781	4,250,841
Union Bank.	5,125,149	4,902,395	2,897,126	2,671,785	95,964	98,079	5,330,622	5,505,549
Bank of America.	10,400,785	10,290,518	2,037,883	2,101,683	34,456	34,661	10,871,896	10,977,593
Phenix Bank.	4,266,087	4,326,494	795,762	909,169	68,616	69,818	3,840,454	3,703,387
City Bank.	3,787,973	4,104,370	2,142,015	2,161,237			5,312,673	5,785,582
Tradesmen's Bank	2,569,966	2,562,045	168,474	164,460	341,313	342,944	1,786,011	1,725,222
Fulton Bank.	1,820,099	1,758,422	412,029	406,402	138,673	142,168	2,063,612	2,005,577
Chemical Bank.	3,424,333	3,245,833	2,965,333	2,963,310	51,063	52,530	6,888,047	6,766,682
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,747,676	2,688,310	172,895	172,895	129,192	134,483	1,696,887	1,733,710
National Bank.	2,327,380	2,327,112	602,081	606,261	80,181	82,551	1,599,021	1,626,975
Butch.& Drov. Bk.	1,690,580	1,617,927	194,547	194,647	300,337	302,352	1,860,935	1,791,102
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	964,147	931,241	205,672	205,769	198,755	187,013	1,202,773	1,186,177
Greenwich Bank.	496,970	497,814	336,943	337,236	89,140	92,227	576,508	538,992
Leather Man. Bk.	2,629,924	2,712,122	701,266	684,230	237,959	246,126	2,393,185	2,430,626
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,414,608	1,418,290	302,079	302,327	84,890	89,922	1,300,294	1,499,832
Bk. St. New-York	6,407,601	6,364,770	628,868	620,767	265,621	252,148	5,565,006	5,902,304
Am. Exchange Bk.	9,274,149	9,024,535	2,121,603	2,151,217	170,246	175,016	7,795,591	7,918,076
Bk. of Commerce.	13,789,899	13,815,797	1,085,833	1,112,225	1,705	1,705	10,231,562	9,583,635
Broadway Bank.	5,174,792	5,464,530	824,525	839,080	221,655	229,799	5,552,503	5,630,076
Ocean Bank.	2,149,035	2,563,723	244,092	242,165	93,982	95,904	1,634,718	1,928,753
Mercantile Bank.	3,879,426	3,662,923	550,305	569,646	6,275	6,275	4,009,527	4,162,635
Pacific Bank.	1,478,352	1,485,864	219,366	219,548	101,912	107,166	1,425,359	1,410,494
Bank of Republic.	4,890,962	4,966,587	1,441,723	1,340,016	158,143	165,199	4,294,468	4,279,576
Chatham Bank.	*1,012,513	1,012,513	83,156	83,156	*26,678	26,678	761,018	761,018
People's Bank.	921,117	885,658	90,111	98,417	71,576	74,019	787,032	776,084
Bank of N. Am.	2,769,119	2,826,080	202,720	234,259	177,818	176,380	*1,980,158	2,054,696
Hanover Bank.	2,128,908	2,162,659	172,083	172,125	155,517	164,352	1,255,845	1,262,609
Irving Bank.	1,069,445	1,073,138	79,610	79,451	94,749	78,524	874,490	912,833
Metropolitan Bk.	10,559,556	10,625,147	1,497,992	1,518,795	553,896	555,437	9,255,129	9,012,013
Citizen's Bank.	1,017,640	1,028,703	65,096	68,441	166,381	174,250	772,195	815,248
Nassau Bank.	2,430,451	2,346,887	280,091	285,374	11,318	11,455	2,032,217	1,993,384
Market Bank.	2,423,644	2,464,487	242,331	246,192	220,528	231,662	1,809,844	1,813,374
St. Nicholas Bank	1,623,731	1,568,180	131,430	149,730	183,236	193,767	1,089,727	1,118,660
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,125,948	3,106,577	346,905	326,584	591,550	607,583	2,296,956	2,406,505
Corn Exch. Bank.	3,112,239	2,967,516	532,777	556,529	279,054	274,898	2,519,604	2,580,634
Continental Bank.	4,145,363	4,037,470	358,810	363,946	252,487	256,043	2,534,909	2,157,115
Bk. of Commw'lth	2,267,217	2,310,897	351,162	379,388	316,465	314,969	2,151,210	2,114,205
Oriental Bank.	719,353	707,802	46,627	46,764	151,283	150,372	713,274	727,264
Marine Bank.	1,819,851	1,813,412	510,647	484,945	231,183	240,593	2,025,662	1,787,921
Atlantic Bank.	790,981	796,651	77,159	77,253	124,001	123,577	592,847	564,130
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,659,545	3,671,674	563,246	528,290	173,551	181,211	3,334,470	3,194,502
Park Bank	11,041,519	10,747,159	4,346,279	4,218,969	377,566	391,489	13,962,296	13,249,576
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	1,379,104	1,305,223	159,394	146,496	56,053	57,745	1,499,403	1,187,578
Grocers' Bank.	825,640	824,712	75,537	74,670	38,200	40,630	682,637	659,417
North River Bank	866,223	814,584	60,264	60,266	78,246	80,680	799,793	757,883
East River Bank.	443,909	399,038	36,870	24,530	110,970	110,030	384,521	402,723
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	1,531,659	1,527,988	114,535	121,002	6,921	7,093	1,286,898	1,265,253
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	543,446	546,667	116,921	118,962	141,358	148,862	314,287	332,888
N.Y. Exch. Bank.	515,593	473,739	63,612	60,847	184,548	185,878	522,581	491,445
Bull's Head Bank	517,866	638,687	32,007	32,006	159,565	148,900	544,963	607,247
N.Y. County Bank	387,673	378,835	64,674	65,431	117,475	115,583	493,814	506,062
Total........	179,797,501	179,288,266	38,886,032	38,549,794	$8,906,497	$9,083,419	169,963,252	168,269,228
	Increase.....	$509,235	Increase.....	$336,238	Decrease.....	$176,922	Increase.....	$1,694,024

*Figures of last week.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Feb. 2, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 87 bbls. Ashes, 18,915 bbls. Flour, 4,031 bbls. and 430 bags Corn Meal, 407 bush. Wheat, 62,751 bush. Corn, 995 bush. Rye, 603 bush. Barley, 9,520 bush. Oats, 3,448 bush. Malt, 8,162 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,336 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 65 bbls. at $8 62½ for Pots, and $8 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales 200 bags Rio, at 31c., and 600 bags St. Domingo, on private terms, ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds, 82,657 pkgs., including 49,061 bags Rio, 16,627 mats and 1,700 bags Java, 8,480 bags Maracaibo, 3,000 bags Jamaica, 2,580 bags St. Domingo, 735 bags Ceylon, 219 bags Savanilla, 150 bags Laguayra, and 105 bags Bombay.

COTTON—Has been quiet to-day, at unchanged prices. Middling, 89c.@90c., ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been less active, to-day, for State and Western Flour,—the demand having been checked by the reaction and fluctuations in gold. Prices, however, have been maintained. The reported sales since our last comprise 14,200 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $7@$7 40; poor to choice extra State at $7 55@$8, chiefly at $7 60@$7 75; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 85@$8 05 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western........	$7 00	@$7 40
Extra State........	7 55	@ 8 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 60	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 85	@ 8 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands........	7 85	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee........	8 00	@ 9 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri..	7 90	@10 50

Southern Flour is moderately active and buoyant; sales 3,100 bbls., at $7 75@$8 10 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $8 15@$9 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 50@$10 75 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is advancing; sales 1,700 bbls. Extra, at $7 60@$9 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand, at $3 00@$5 65 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair request, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, $5 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 90@$5 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite stiffly held, but the demand has been less animated. Sales, since our last, 101,000 bushels, including White Western, part at $2; Amber Western, at $1 72@$1 75; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 65@$1 72; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 65@$1 70; Milwaukee Club, at $1 55@$1 63; Chicago Spring at $1 43@$1 55, and Amber State, at $1 60 ₱ bushel. Corn is in very brisk demand, and is again much higher. Sales, since our last, 231,000 bushels, at 95c.@96½c. for shipping Mixed Western; 92c.@95c. for Eastern do.; 82c.@91c. for Unsound; 98c. for Yellow, and 98c.@$1 for White Western, and $1 05 for White Southern ₱ bushel. Rye continues in demand at $1 04@$112, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Oats are actively sought after, including Canada, at 70c.@72c.; Western, at 70c.@73c.; State, at 71c.@73c., ₱ bushel. Barley is in fair request, at $1 47½@$1 60 ₱ bushel. Sales, 11,300 bushels.

HAY—North River is selling more freely at 90c.@$1 05 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in good request at buoyant prices, including new at 16c.@25c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been in fair demand and prices have favored sellers.

MOLASSES—The inquiry has been less active, today, the principal sales having been 210 bbls. New-Orleans at 40c. for old, and 48c.@50c. for new crop ₱ gallon. Stock of Molasses, 1,410 hhds. and 5,944 bbls., against 3,488 hhds. and 1,605 bbls. Feb. 1, 1862. Included in the present stock are 1,267 hhds. Cuba, 123 hhds. Porto Rico, and 5,944 bbls New-Orleans, &c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been more sought after and has advanced to $2 95@$3 05 ₱ gallon. Other kinds are unaltered.

OILS—A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Crude Whale at 88c.@90c., and Crude Sperm at $1 75 ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good demand at buoyant prices; sales have been made of 2,800 bbls., in lots, at $15@$15 12½ for old Mess, $16 50@$16 75 for new Mess, for future delivery; $17 for City Prime Mess; and $11 50@$13 50 for old and new Prime, ₱ bbl. Stock of Pork in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 112,736 bbls., against 111,772 bbls. at the beginning of the year, and 41,138 bbls. Feb. 1, 1862. Cut Meats are in good request at 7¼c.@8¼c. for Hams, and 5¼c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues quite active, at 7¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.; sales, 4,700 boxes. Lard favors sellers; sales 5,350 tcs. and bbls., at 10½c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Beef continues salable and buoyant; sales since our last, 450 bbls., at $13@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 75 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $22@$24 ₱ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ₱ tierce. Stock of Beef in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 87,580 tcs. and bbls., against 100,791 tcs. and bbls. at the beginning of the year, and 42,270 tcs. and bbls. Feb. 1, 1862. Beef Hams, $14@$16 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Butter is less active, but very firm to-day at 17c.@22c. for poor to choice Western, and 22c.@27c. for common to very choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair demand, at 10c.@14c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 150 bags East India, at $7 50@$7 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request at buoyant prices; sales, 1,000 hhds., including New-Orleans at 11c.@13c., and Cuba at 10¼c.@10¾c., with 162 boxes Havana at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

Stock of Sugars in New-York Feb. 1.

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Cuba, hhds........	21,988	13,901	9,991
English Islands, hhds........	822	627	—
French Islands, hhds........	—	2,237	—
Mexican, hhds........	—	22	—
New-Orleans, hhds........	859	306	11,809
Porto Rico, hhds........	832	686	94
Grand total, hhds........	24,501	17,779	21,894
Grand total, bags........	153,123	106,316	65,653
Grand total, boxes........	18,281	14,094	5,823
Melado, hhds........	6,186	1,163	555

TALLOW—Sales 135,600 lbs., at 11⅝c.@12¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been freely purchased at steadily advancing prices.

TOBACCO—Has been in good request, and prices have favored sellers.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in January:

	Ky.	Va.&N.C.	Ohio.	Total.
Stock Jan. 1, 1863, hhds..	19,918	12	4	19,834
Received since........	1,833	—	1	1,834
Total........	21,751	12	5	21,768
Delivered since........	3,471	3	—	3,474
Stock Feb. 1, 1863, hhds..	18,280	9	5	18,294
Stock Feb. 1, 1862........	12,243	553	8	12,814

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at prices ranging from 60c.@63c., chiefly at 61c.@62c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS.—For Liverpool, there were engaged 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 10½d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; 23,000 bushels Corn and Wheat at 6@6½d. ₱ bushel; 1,000 bales Hops, by steamer, ½d. ₱ lb.; 200 bbls. Pork at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 3,000 pkgs. Provisions at 20s.@27s. 6d. by sailing vessel, and 50s.@60s., by steamer, ₱ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia........	Feb. 4..	Boston........	Liverpool.
Edinburgh........	Feb. 7..	New-York........	Liverpool.
Norwegian........	Feb. 7..	Portland........	Liverpool.
Saxonia........	Feb. 7..	New-York....	Southampton
Australasian........	Feb. 11..	New-York........	Liverpool.
City of Manchester..	Feb. 14..	New-York........	Liverpool.
Hansa........	Feb. 14..	New-York....	Southampton
Europa........	Feb. 18..	Boston........	Liverpool.
Borussia........	Feb. 21..	New-York....	Southampton
Etna........	Feb. 21..	New-York........	Liverpool.
Asia........	Feb. 25..	New-York........	Liverpool.
Canada........	Mar. 4..	Boston........	Liverpool.
China........	Mar. 11..	New-York........	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

North American....	Jan. 15..	Liverpool........	Portland.
City of Manchester.	Jan. 21..	Liverpool........	New-York.
Hansa........	Jan. 21..	Southampton....	New-York.
Bohemian........	Jan. 22..	Liverpool........	Portland.
Europa........	Jan. 24..	Liverpool........	Boston.
Bavaria........	Jan. 28..	Southampton....	New-York.
Etna........	Jan. 28..	Liverpool........	New-York.
Anglo-Saxon........	Jan. 29..	Liverpool........	Portland.
Asia........	Jan. 31..	Liverpool........	New-York.
City of Washington.	Feb. 4..	Liverpool........	New-York.
Hammonia........	Feb. 11..	Southampton....	New-York.
Teutonia........	Feb. 25..	Southampton....	New-York.
Borussia........	Mar. 11..	Southampton....	New-York.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York office to-day, (Tuesday,) at 5 o'clock.

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For Newbern and Port Royal........Steamer Augusta Dinsmore....Feb. 7.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at........at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of PECKHAM, MERRILL, FITCH & CO., is by mutual consent, and the withdrawal of Mr. Alfred G. Peckham, this day dissolved.

The business of the late firm will be settled by the remaining partners, William H. Merrill, Dennis M. Fitch and George Allin, who are duly authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

(Signed,)
ALFRED G. PECKHAM,
WILLIAM H. MERRILL,
DENNIS M. FITCH,
GEORGE ALLIN.

Dated New-York, Oct. 22, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers, partners in the late firm of Peckham, Merrill, Fitch & Co., have this day entered into copartnership, under the name and firm of MERRILL, FITCH & ALLIN, for the purpose of the manufacture and sale of jewelry and fancy goods.

Their place of business will be that of the late firm, at No. 19 John-st., in the City of New-York, where they will attend to the settlement of the business of the late firm.

(Signed),
WILLIAM H. MERRILL,
DENNIS M. FITCH,
GEORGE ALLIN.

Dated New-York, Oct. 22, 1862.

A CARD.

I have this day taken into partnership with me my son-in-law, Mr. CHARLES FANNING.

The business will be conducted under the style of LUCIUS HART & CO.
LUCIUS HART,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.
New-York, Feb. 2, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of FURMAN & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation.

JOHN M. FURMAN,
HENRY V. REEVE.
New-York, Feb. 2, 1863.

The undersigned being desirous of forming a limited partnership, for the transaction of the business hereinafter specified, within this State, upon the terms, with the rights and powers, and subject to the conditions and liabilities prescribed by the laws of the State of New-York, do hereby certify:

First—That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is "LOWBER, OSTROM & CO."

Second—That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted, is the distilling and rectifying business, and the buying and selling of all kinds of merchandise relating thereto.

Third—That the names of all the general and special partners, and their respective places of residence, are as follows, viz: John M. Furman, who resides in the Town and County of Westchester, State of New-York, is the special partner, and Edward J. Lowber, James A. Ostrom, William Parr and Henry V. Reeve, each of whom resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, are the general partners.

Fourth—The amount of the capital stock which John M. Furman, the said special partner, has contributed to the common stock, is seventy-five thousand dollars in cash.

Fifth—The said partnership is to commence on the second day of February, 1863, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of January, 1868.

EDWARD J. LOWBER,
JAMES A. OSTROM,
WILLIAM PARR,
HENRY V. REEVE,
JOHN M. FURMAN.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., in New-York, and BLANCHARD & CO., in Limoges, France, expired by limitation on the 1st inst. The outstanding business will be settled by HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., in New-York, and BLANCHARD & CO., in Limoges.

WM. UNDERHILL, Jr.,
EDWIN HAVILAND,
EDWARD MERRITT,
ARSENE BLANCHARD.
New-York, Feb. 2, 1863.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firms of HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., in New-York, and BLANCHARD & CO., in Limoges, France, for the purpose of conducting the business of the importation and sale of French china.

EDWIN HAVILAND,
EDWARD MERRITT,
ARSENE BLANCHARD.
New-York, Feb. 2, 1863.

New-York, Jan. 31, 1863.

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of PATTEE, YALE & MACFARLANE is this day dissolved by its limitation.

The general partners are authorized to liquidate and close the business of the late firm.

GAYLORD B. HUBBELL, } Special
JACOB HALSTED, } Partners.
JAMES PATTEE, } General
PERRINE YALE, } Partners.
JOHN M. MACFARLANE, }

New-York, Feb. 2, 1863.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of PATTEE, YALE & MACFARLANE, for the purpose of importing and jobbing, hardware and cutlery.

JAMES PATTEE,
PERRINE YALE,
JOHN M. MACFARLANE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.

WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST,
EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.
New-York, Jan 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BALL, BARNARD & PARSELL has been dissolved by the death of Mr. Hooper C. Ball. Either of the surviving partners will sign in liquidation.

THOMAS BARNARD,
HENRY V. PARSELL.
New-York, Jan. 31, 1863.

NOTICE.—THEODORE SHULTS IS ADMITTED a partner in our firm from this date.

YOUNG, SHULTS & CO.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1863.

MR. THOS. B. HIDDEN AND MR. LEONARD RICHARDSON have an interest in our firm from this date.

RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & PRATT.
New-York, Feb. 2, 1863.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FURNISHED OR unfurnished front room, on third floor, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 84 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 48 SANDS-ST., near Fulton, and five minutes from the ferry or Navy-yard; rooms for gentlemen or a gentleman and wife; warm house with all the modern improvements; a most excellent table; dinner at 6; moderate terms. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN of the highest respectability desires board and lodging four days in the week, in a quiet private family; religious family preferred. Address R. G., Box No. 1,966 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY WISHES A pleasant room and board, or partial board, in exchange for tuition in Music, Drawing, or the English branches. The best references given and the best required. Address L. L. L., Union-square P. O.

WANTED—BETWEEN EIGHTH AND TWENTY-eighth sts., and 4th and 6th avs., three genteelly furnished bedrooms and a parlor, with use of kitchen or with board by the month. Apply by note to H., Box No. 660 Post-office, New-York.

WM. H. DENNING'S
PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.
Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the sole agent, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 103 Pearl-st.

REMOVAL.—WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED our Paper and Rag Warehouse from No. 19 Beekman-st. to No. 186 Fulton-st., opposite Church. We intend to keep on hand a stock of Paper, Twine and Paper Bags, suited to the use of wholesale and retail dry goods dealers, grocers, druggists, manufacturers, &c. Buyers will do well to call on us before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Paper of all kinds made to order at the shortest notice. Rags and paper stock bought and sold on commission.
FREEMAN & ROBERTSON.
New-York, Jan. 31, 1863.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL FIRST-CLASS Sewing Machines—Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., &c.—new, for sale, on monthly payments, and to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SET OF MARINE RAILway castings, for hauling out vessels, nearly new and very powerful; will be sold cheap. Address N. W. HUSTED, Tarrytown, N. Y.

500 TONS LOCUST MOUNTAIN NUT coal, large size, for sale low, in lots to suit. Also, cannel in yard. GEO. C. FARRAR, No. 43 Pine-st., and No. 73 Wooster-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished marble mantels, &c., &c., is at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

LAWYER.—I TAKE LAW BUSINESS AND cases, and charge nothing, unless I succeed. H. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 78 Nassau-st., Office No. 5.

COTTON SEED.—20,000 POUNDS UPLAND and Sea Island cotton seed just received. For sale in lots to suit by SHEPPARD & SEWARD, 214 Pearl-st.

DRY GOODS.

COTTON! COTTON! COTTON!
GREAT ADVANCE
IN PRICE
OF COTTON GOODS.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., having purchased about fifty packages of Sheetings and Shirtings previous to the late advance, take pleasure in announcing to their customers and the public that they will be able to offer their large stock much under market prices.

ALSO,
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,
THE
LARGE STOCK OF SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS
AND
DRESS GOODS
Will be offered at a great reduction from former prices.

A job lot of medium colored Silks—about 3,000 yards, at 75c.
4,000 yards rich and heavy Silks, 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s. and 12s
8,000 yards black Silks, in plain and figured, very cheap.
2 cases more Plaid Alpaca, at 20c., worth 37½c.
200 dozen pure Linen Handkerchiefs, only 7c. and 8c.
400 dozen fine linen Handkerchiefs, only 12½c.
1,000 Balmoral Skirts, four yards wide, $2.
300 best Beaver Cloaks, at a great reduction.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

N. B.—Goods sent to any part of this or adjoining cities free of expense.

TABLE DAMASKS—LINEN SHEETINGS—NAPKINS, AT RETAIL.
NEW GOODS.
Linen Sheetings, Linen Pillow-Casing—every width.
Table Damasks.
Napkins, Quilts.
Table Cloths. Damask Doylies.
All sizes and patterns. Wine Cloths.
Printed and Embroidered
Table and Piano Covers.
New and Rich Designs.
And a very superior quality of
SHIRTING LINEN,
manufactured for our own trade exclusively.
We will also exhibit our usual large stock of
UPHOLSTERY,
FURNITURE, and
CURTAIN GOODS.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

SPRING CALICOES.
A choice assortment of this season's importations now open at retail.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer at retail, on MONDAY, Feb. 2, a LARGE ASSORTMENT of LINEN and UNION DRILLINGS for BOY'S WEAR, at 25 PER CENT. below their present value.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

LINEN GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer on MONDAY a large stock of SUPERIOR SHIRTING LINENS and LINEN SHEETINGS, and TABLE CLOTHS, all of which will be sold much BELOW THEIR PRESENT VALUE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
IN
SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS.
We are now offering
A LARGE STOCK,
consisting of all the most popular brands, which we had purchased prior to the
RECENT GREAT ADVANCE
IN PRICES.
We are therefore enabled to offer to our customers
OUR PRESENT LARGE STOCK
at lower prices, by the piece, than the WHOLESALE HUSES SELL FOR BY THE PACKAGE.
Now is the time to buy!
ALSO,
Ladies will find at our store a larger selection, and choicer styles of
DRESS GOODS, BALMORAL SKIRTS,
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
than is usually found at this season.
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF MOURNING GOODS, Cheap.
ALSO,
GREAT BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

R. H. MACY,
REAL AND IMITATION LACE, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, PARIS FLOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, CORSETS AND MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, HOOP SKIRTS, &C., WHITE GOODS, TARLATANS, LINENS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERY LACES AND MUSLINS, FINE FLANNELS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

N. B.—Always a fine assortment BEST QUALITY LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation, lower than any other house in the City.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

PARIS KID GLOVES—75 CENTS, NICE COLORS; plain black, 85 cents; fancy backs, $1; two buttons, fancy backs, $1 10. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter gloves, hosiery, under-garments, leggings, sontags and ladies' drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine merino vests, 75 cents; zephyr worsted, only 15 cents per ounce; Saxony yarns, all colors. Alexander's gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1863.—EXPENSE BOOKS, all kinds of blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at lowest prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Steam Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a
PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE.
Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Luther Bradish, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

Second.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

Third.—That the limits embraced by the Assessments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.
New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MADISON G. HARRINGTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at the office of E. W. Stoughton, No. 72 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next—dated Nov. 10, 1862.
JUBAL HARRINGTON,
Administrator.
n11-law 6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. VAN MEERBEKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. & J. Gemmel, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next. Dated, New-York, Sept 18, 1862.
MARY VAN MEERBEKE, Administratrix.
s23-law6mTu*.

"THE" ASSORTMENT OF SKATES AND SKATE FIXINGS will be found at the
CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM
Skates from 25 cents to $25, and in fact everything in the skating line, (except ponds,) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. PARLOR SKATES.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

WATER-PROOF VIENNA AND STRELLA MATCHES.
These matches are made without sulphur, and being free from disagreeable odor, are not only very desirable but almost indispensable for use in the parlor and sleeping chamber. They are put up in fancy colored boxes and small packages for family use, and are also carefully packed in cases for transportation. For sale wholesale and retail by
JAMES R. DEY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
P. S.—Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 3, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ernani.

WINTER GARDEN—The Advocate's Last Cause—One Touch of Nature—The French Spy.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Pet of the Petticoats—Sudden Thoughts.

WALLACK'S—Central Park.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Theresa's Vow; or, The Cross of Gold, morning, afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah, the Forsaken.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Buckley's Serenaders.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

CLINTON HALL, (Astor Place)—Psychological Lecture and Experiments.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Concert Saloon.)—Risette la Millionnaire—Le Code des Femmes—Les Fureurs de L'Amour.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 29th ult. announces that on the 27th the Ericsson Monitor *Montauk* attacked Fort McAllister, at the mouth of the Ogeechee River, but was compelled to haul off, owing to some injury to her turret, though the solid shot fired by the rebels were broken to pieces against her armor. It is possible that a temporary disarrangment of her turret machinery has caused the *Montauk* to haul off, though we consider it prudent to wait for our own reports of her operations before placing reliance upon the rebel report.

The truth in regard to the *Montauk* has reached us even sooner than we expected. It appears that Lieut. Worden took her under the Ogechee River batteries to test her, and allowed her to remain under their fire *four hours*. The rebel shot had no more effect upon her than so many hailstones. Doubt is also thrown upon the rebel story of the capture of a gunboat in the Stono River.

Rebel reports from Vicksburgh say that appearances indicate an early renewal of the fight there. They think the strength of the National army will be 80,000 men. The intention in digging the cut-off is, to float the transports through and land troops below.

Another very important capture has been made by our blockaders off Charleston. We find the news in the Richmond *Whig* of Saturday last. The vessel captured is the British steam propeller *Princess Royal*, mentioned some time ago as having left Halifax for Bermuda with the intention of running the blockade. On Thursday morning last, before daylight, she attempted to run into Charleston harbor, but suddenly found herself surrounded by our gunboats, and ran ashore on Long Island Beach, where she was secured. Her cargo is a most valuable one, consisting of Whitworth guns, steam engines for gunboats, rifles, powder, &c. A party of English workmen, skilled in the manufacture of projectiles, was also secured.

It is stated that an interview took place the other day between Jeff. Davis and Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, in which the latter insisted upon the reserve and recall of an adequate force for the protection of the State from any further National advances—North Carolina having now 80,000 troops in the rebel service.

For the first time since the late Morgan raid, trains over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, from both termini of the road, ran to the trestle-work at Muldrow's Hill, on Jan. 29, thus avoiding the delay and annoyance of the transfer from Colesburgh to Elizabethtown. The trestle-work will soon be repaired, and trains will then run through without detention.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a communication was received from the President of the Smithsonian Institute, stating that George E. Badger, a member of the Board of Regents, is in the rebel army, and ought no longer to remain a member. A petition from Madison Y. Johnson was presented by Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, who stated that the petitioner had been arrested, imprisoned and released, without explanation or cause. In the course of discussion, Mr. Richardson admitted that Johnson had refused to take the oath of allegiance—whereupon the petition was laid on the table, 22 to 16. The bill to aid the State of Missouri in emancipation was reported back from the Judiciary Committee. A resolution was adopted inquiring of the Paymaster-General what payments were made up the 31st of August, 1862. The Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill was passed, with an amendment appropriating $20,000 for experiments in preparing hemp and flax as substitutes for cotton. An appropriation of $80,000 was made for the Agricultural Department. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, the Senate's amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were concurred in, with the exception of the one appropriating $5,000 for the survey of the Minnesota and Red River of the North. Consideration of the Negro Soldier bill was resumed. At the close of a long debate the previous question was moved by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and seconded, and the main question was ordered. Mr. Maynard's motion to refer the bill to the Military Committee was negatived, 83 to 54. Mr. Hickman's amendment, authorizing the President to raise three hundred regiments, was also rejected. The bill, as proposed by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, was finally passed—85 to 55, and the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Both houses were in session a short time last evening, but did nothing of importance.

The Union Legislative Caucus met yesterday, and nominated Ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan as candidate for United States Senator. The Democratic Caucus passed a resolution declaring it inexpedient to make a nomination. Mr. Morgan's election is considered a certainty.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Ocean Queen* arrived at this port last night, from Aspinwall, which port she left on the 25th ult., under convoy of the gunboat *Connecticut*. She brought but about $306,000 in treasure. The news by this arrival is of no particular importance. Everything on the Isthmus is quiet; nothing later from the interior. An arrival from New-Zealand brings the most wonderful stories regarding the productiveness of the gold mines there. It is alleged that the mines exceed in extent and richness those of Australia and California together. Living and transportation, however, are very dear.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday. The Printing Committee were directed to report some plan of retrenchment in the expense for Corporation advertising. The Special Committee on Lands belonging to the City, and claimed by the State, of which Mr. Hardy is Chairman, made an able report on the subject of acquiring undisputed title to these lands, and presented a resolution to authorize the Corporation Counsel to memorialize the Legislature to perfect the City claim to them, which was adopted. A lengthy communication from Comptroller Brennan, declining to put in operation the Change-note ordinance, for numerous reasons—mainly that to do so would be to violate State law—and refusing to consummate the purchase of the Fort Gansevoort property, because the parties claiming to hold it have not a good title to it, was laid over, and may be found entire in the official proceedings. Mr. Boole said the first measure was designed as a matter of public accommodation, and it would be self-paying, from lost and defaced notes; and as to the other measure, he did not think Mr. Brennan was a better lawyer than some other gentlemen in the City. The Committee to procure the body of Adjutant Chas. Laty promised a full report on the cause of the failure of their mission at the next meeting of the Board. Adjourned till 1 o'clock P. M. on next Monday.

The Board of Councilmen met at 5 P. M. yesterday. The annual report of the Cooper Union for 1862 was presented. It shows the receipts from all sources during that time (including a balance of $937 55 from the previous year) amounted to $19,453 82, and the expenditures to $19,276 56—leaving a balance of $177 32 on hand at the close of the year. A petition from a United States Inspector and Gauger, under the Internal Revenue act, for an ordinance prohibiting non-resident Inspectors from plying their vocation in this City—he having been prevented, in Jersey City, from making an inspection of oil, by virtue of a municipal enactment—was presented by Mr. Webster, and referred. The Board adjourned till 5 P. M. on Monday next.

There is reliable information that a general Indian war is in contemplation in the Northwest on the opening of Spring. The intelligence comes directly from Fort Pierre and the different Indian rendezvous on the Red River of the North Platte and Upper Missouri.

The Joint Committee of the Minnesota Legislature appointed to consider the disposition which shall be made of the Indian tribes in that State, have reported, recommending their immediate removal.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in St. Louis on Thursday night last to ratify the President's Emancipation Proclamation. Strong speeches in its defence were made by Messrs. Blow, Drake, Johnson, Strong, and others.

A case of considerable interest to lawyers and others, in respect to the enforcement of a decree for the payment of money only, has just been decided by Mr. Justice Bosworth, at Special Term of the Superior Court. A full report of it will be found in the Law column.

The market on the Stock Exchange yesterday was lower on Gold Coin by 2@2½ per cent., on Railway Shares 2@3 per cent., and left off steady at the prices, but without speculative buoyancy. Gold 156¾; Erie Shares 71¾.

Breadstuffs were less active yesterday; Flour and Wheat, in the main, were steady; Corn was again dearer. Cotton was quiet. Groceries were in fair request. A lively business was reported in the principal kinds of Provisions at full rates. Fish, Oils, Tallow and Spirits Turpentine were more sought after, the latter article at decidedly higher figures. Whisky again advanced, but was less freely purchased. Light freight engagements more affected.

The Cattle Trade is quite animated this week. About 3,100 bullocks were on sale at Forty-fourth-street, which, considering the small number one week ago, was a light supply, and nearly all were sold before night. Prices ranged about as last week. They would have sold higher but for expectant trains with cattle numbering from 500 to 800 head, most of which will probably be on sale to-day. Good fat steers brought 10c. ℔ lb., net weight, and fair retailing beef could not be had for less than 9c. The best cattle were rather higher than one week ago, but poor droves sold no better—drovers thought hardly as well. Sheep are scarce and very high.

The Movements for Peace—Their Abjectness and Futility.

Foiled in New-Jersey, they are doing their best to get the Illinois Legislature to lead off with the armistice resolutions. With prospect of good success, it is said. We doubt it. Undeniably, there is no creeping thing of a more creeping nature than an Egyptian Copperhead; still it has something of what Burke calls "a reptile prudence." It has but recently sloughed off its old Democratic skin, and is tender yet. For a while longer it will simply lie quiet, and spit venom. In due time, perhaps before the snow melts, it will boldly show itself in broad daylight on the high road to Dixie—secesh not only in hidden sting and fang, but secesh so that the wayfaring man, though a fool, can see it in every scale. There is no reptile work it will not then be ready for.

We confess that so far as the leaders of the Anti-Administration party are concerned, we regard an abandonment to complete abjectness everywhere as but a mere question of time. Always sooner or later "the worm will do his kind." Prevarication and fraud are essentially servile vices; and the extent to which they were practiced in the recent elections only opened the way for any extent of servility thereafter. It may as well be taken for granted at once, that there is no meanness of spirit which will not soon be developed. The purpose is to have peace at any price, sooner than fall in with the Anti-Slavery policy which has been adopted by the Government, as an indispensable element of the war. These leaders are pervaded to the very marrow with the feeling that the chief end of man—Americans especially—is to serve "the peculiar institution," and glorify it forever. The devil-worshipers of the South Sea Islands never prostrate themselves lower, or do viler things, to propitiate anger and secure favor, than these men are capable of, as votaries of Slavery. There is no degradation which they will not consent to, no sacrifice they will not make, to enjoy again their old relations. There will be manifestations of this spirit before the war closes, of which the people now have little conception.

It is, perhaps, fortunate that Jeff. Davis and the few men who control the Confederacy have discernment enough to see clearly that nothing but contamination can come to them and their cause from the approaches of these suppliant renegades. Their whole bearing shows that they understand perfectly that the strife between them and the old Government has long ago gone beyond the stage of compromise, and that it must be fought out to its logical and irreversible end—either an independent slaveholding Confederacy, or the destruction of the institution which alone makes a Confederacy worth having. They are not such idiots as not to know that it is morally impossible, after what has occurred, for Slavery to return to a safe position in the Union—that it has committed the parricidal crime which, until human nature changes, can no more be forgiven than forgotten. Even were it possible for the majority of the North, in a desperate extremity, to offer it a full amnesty for the past and new privileges for the future, no guarantee could be given that would be worth the paper it was written on. Probably the next year would see it undone; surely the next generation. It is beyond mortal power to turn back, but for the briefest period, the great stream of events. In spite of everything, historical sequences will ever assert themselves. Restorations are proverbially short-lived.

The rebel leaders knew perfectly well what they were risking when they drew the sword for Slavery. They deliberately adopted the old device, "*Aut Cæsar, aut nihil*"—either sovereignty or annihilation. If they ever secure independence, they believe that Slavery will reign down to the Gulf as long as the world stands. The *divine right* of the institution is the first article of their faith. They hold implicitly that it is divinely ordained, and a *permanent* part of their social system. It was in obedience to this idea that they undertook revolution; and from the beginning until now, it is that alone which has nerved them. Had they been willing to yield it, they might, in all probability, have secured their independence ere this. England and France both, there is every reason to believe, would have long ago gladly acknowledged and sided with their independence, if they would have agreed to any plan for the gradual extinction of Slavery. They would listen to no such proposition, and for the simple reason that the very purpose of the Confederacy is to perpetuate not only the existence but the absolute dominion of Slavery. The essential justification of President Lincoln's *war policy* against Slavery in the rebel States is, that by destroying the institution he destroys the motive of the rebellion; and the same is the only justification of his *purchase policy* toward Slavery in the semi-loyal Border States. The rebel Government had a clear idea of what it was fighting for long before our own rulers. It has steadily and earnestly, through ill fortune as through good fortune, held fast to this idea; and it is in devotion to it that they repel with such utter scorn the brainless creatures of the North who sue them for compromise.

We have never borrowed any concern that these attempts to bribe the rebels back by concession would gain any serious chance. If nothing else should prevent, we are sure that the conscious necessities and inflexible purpose of the rebels would. But yet it is not easy to take with composure such a stain upon Northern manhood as those recreants are bringing upon it. Their doings are everywhere notorious, throughout both the South and Europe. The stir they make is, as everybody knows here, out of all proportion with their real power, and it is not at all strange that they are taken as the real exponents of a new Northern spirit. The consequence is that we are fast losing all the repute for courage and constancy which we so worthily gained last year and the year before—that even our best friends abroad are beginning to disarage us; and, what, is worse, our rebel enemies are learning to despise us, and becoming more assured than ever that they are the superior race, and bound to triumph over us completely.

But these scandals must go on. No legal appliance, or governmental authority, can or ought to reach them. Public opinion, at best, cannot altogether prevent them. Yet it ought to be more awake to their true character. The men who thus degrade our sacred cause ought to be as profoundly detested as traitors themselves. Their spirit is essentially traitorous; and so would their work be, if carried out, for it would end in giving up everything to the rebellion. If the people mean to sustain their Government—and we know they do—they should count every man a public enemy who now utters the word compromise or peace; both alike, in this juncture, abject, and both alike futile.

Mexican Affairs in Europe.

The European invasion of Mexico may be said to have reached its second phase. In its first phase we saw the falling to pieces of the cumbersome, complicated tripartite coalition the moment its expeditionary forces touched the Mexican shores. Criminations and recriminations between the three invading Powers followed, and the Quixotic attempt of the French to stand in the breach and redress the grievances of all creation in Mexico—as they pretended—failed. With the defeat of the French before Puebla, in May last, every vestige of the tripartite coalition between England, France and Spain disappeared.

Commencing anew, alone, under different circumstances, and doubtless with other views and a changed policy, the Emperor Napoleon started another expedition to Mexico, of a magnitude which, doubtless, he and his advisers believed would command success beyond all peradventure.

Thus the matter stands at this moment to the French view, and this is what we term the second phase of the European invasion of Mexico. The ill-feeling engendered by the tripartite coalition and its ignominious failure has never ceased to rankle among the three Powers interested. France was vehement in charging perfidy on the part of England when she withdrew her troops from Mexico, and Spain has never failed to feel indignant at the small account made of her interests and wishes, both by England and France, throughout the whole matter.

The Spanish General Prim, in withdrawing from the coalition, and embarking from Mexico with his forces, placed himself in a direct antagonistical position to Louis Napoleon. Gen. Prim is the idol of the democratic, liberal, progressive party in Spain. He represents in his own country the same elements which, to a great extent, raised the Emperor Napoleon to power in France. No sooner had the Spanish General landed in Mexico and learned the true state of affairs, than he came to the conclusion that the tripartite coalition had no justifiable basis, and the expedition no chance of success. Braving, therefore, the wrath of England and France, knowing he would lose the friendship of the French Emperor, and that he would be denounced by a party in his own country, Gen. Prim withdrew the Spanish contingent from Mexico, openly and boldly condemning the attempt on Mexican independence; and so wise, honest and bold has his course since proved, that in all matters appertaining to the invasion of Mexico, he stands head and shoulders above any other European statesman.

We are beginning to have evidence that the so-called *entente cordiale* between England and France is a sham. That no good feeling exists between France and Spain is also plain. The unsatisfactory state of affairs between the latter Powers appears to grow wholly out of the Mexican business. Spain, to propitiate the Emperor, must go against her interests and put down the Conde de Reuss and his party, or, in sustaining what is really her true policy and the representative of a great and growing party, she must mortally offend the French Emperor and incur the danger of angry demonstrations on his part.

Taking that which we see on the surface of European politics as an index of that which is transpiring beneath the surface and beyond the reach of the public eye, we are constrained to believe that the French Emperor has been forced to put forth his recent extraordinary letter on American affairs by the pressure of European influences immediately around him—influences which he may have once controlled, but to which he must now be answerable. In coming out openly and audaciously in the declaration that a limit must be placed to the extension of the great Northen Power on this continent, Louis Napoleon makes a bold bid, a great struggle, a gigantic effort, for the favor of the European Governments in general, but more especially of those of England and Spain. We regard this letter of the Emperor as the most significant indication of the true condition of affairs in Europe that has recently appeared. The document goes far to prove that with the Emperor the Mexican affair—belittle it as he may—really overshadows every thing else; and it is not difficult to foresee that when the news of the disaster to French arms in Mexico is received in France, the prestige and stability of Napoleon's power will in no way be increased. When he joined the coalition against Mexico, he commenced a career entirely opposed to the Napoleonic ideas—that conflicted with the very elements that carried him into power, and by which he has been sustained. At that moment an organized opposition to the rule of Louis Napoleon commenced in France, and it has been gathering strength ever since. Under this pressure, in part, the French Emperor has been driven to declare what he supposes will be a "taking" policy in Europe for this country and continent—a policy that he never dreamed of when our difficulties commenced, or when he first sent his forces to Mexico. We publish this morning an important letter from our Paris correspondent, which goes far to explain the condition and the position in which the Emperor finds himself. The French army officers may feel, somewhat, the vanity of their boast that 100,000 French soldiers can land on our shores and march straight through the country, when they receive the late news from Mexico.

We have touched on the foregoing points with reference to the bearing they have upon our own welfare. Seriously, we do not believe the great mass of the French people will sustain the policy their Emperor has marked out for this country and Mexico. It is against their traditional policy and their interest. The policy of the French Emperor, if carried out, is as sure to lead to general war, as that the sun will rise and set to-morrow. We do not believe the French people have any heart in the Mexican expedition, as it is certain they do not desire war with the American people. Furthermore, we do not believe in the power of the Emperor Napoleon with all France to back him, to carry out any one of his schemes relative to this continent.

Treason South and North.

Gen. Hamilton, in his recent speech at New-Orleans, said that he had warned the leaders of the rebellion in advance, of the danger of their course; telling them that though they had the reins of power, and could use that power to raise rebellion, yet, deep in the hearts of men were influences which would be too strong for them; and, though they might sow the wind, yet, if they did, they would reap the whirlwind harvest which has been promised from time immemorial.

The words were spoken in vain. The rebel leaders were blinded by their own ambition; they were not satisfied with the power which they had enjoyed, because it had been coupled with the condition that they should lay it down when the voice of the nation called upon them to do so; they determined to violate that condition, and to hold by force and fraud that which they could no longer hold otherwise. And they were so terribly misled by the demons to whose service they had sold themselves, that they believed they could carry out their design without a struggle. They had deceived the people among whom they lived, and led them so far astray from the course which the fathers had marked out, that they had turned their backs upon the old lighthouses of freedom set up to guide us in our way over the unknown future, and were following instead only the baleful gleam of Slavery. Having met with such success in thus misleading their own followers, they thought that the free people of the North, who still kept those ancient beacons in view, and were striving amid many difficulties and discouragements to bring their political and social life nearer to the ancient ideals, would, at a word or a threat from them, abandon it all. And so they went on and sowed the wind broadcast, and to their horror the promised harvest has grown up before their eyes, devastating and blasting.

There are those in the North who are, also, with assiduity, sowing the wind. They are the men who begin to talk of peace on other terms than the overthrow of the rebellion. Their action takes multiform shapes. Now they berate the Administration and draw odious comparisons between it and that of the rebels. Now they rail at our Generals and now find fault with the military measures adopted. They magnify every disaster to our arms, and depreciate every success. They do all in their power to increase the financial difficulties of the nation, and gleefully look forward to the time when gold shall be at two hundred. They are, to a man, opposed to anything which shall injure Slavery. They favor anything and everything which shall save the rebels from damage; and an officer who is inefficient or disobedient, especially if he is wilfully guilty, is sure of their approbation and defence. Their whole speech is a blast and mildew; they radiate an influence on every hand, chilling to all hope, to loyalty, like icebergs off the coast, which fill our air with bewildering fogs and benumbing east winds.

These men are sowing the wind. There is no salvation for our institutions but in the overthrow of this rebellion. The principle that the majority shall rule is our corner-stone. It is against that that the efforts of the rebels are mainly directed, and our only salvation is in showing to every man, both among ourselves and throughout the world, that whosoever dashes against that stone shall himself be ground to powder. Let the rebels succeed in resisting the application of that great fundamental principle, and we have admitted a destructive element into our political edifice which will inevitably one day bring it down a crumbling mass of ruins. And by as much as the characteristics of our people, working in concord, have wrought out for us such magnificent growth and progress, by just so much will they, if once the discordant elements are allowed to have sway, work out on this continent a carnival of confusion, of terror and of ruin. We repeat to the peace Secessionists of the North Gen. Hamilton's warning: You may succeed in sowing the wind, be sure that you shall reap the whirlwind. And be also forewarned that when the whirlwind rages you will not escape its destructive sweep.

Extortion in Dixie.—There is a bill, designated the "Extortion Bill" now before the Virginia Legislature, in session in Richmond, the object of which is to limit and define the profits of merchants, traders and dealers generally. The fifth section provides that all articles must be sold at prices not exceeding 200 per cent. over the prices of May, 1861; and one of the speakers, in an elaborate argument upon the bill, submitted a schedule showing the benefit which would be derived from the establishment of this rate, and how vastly present prices would be lessened. The same number of the Richmond paper which contains this debate, has an advertisement in an adjoining column, headed, "No Extortion—Superior black tea at $8 per pound." This would seem to indicate the truth of the speaker's remarks, just quoted, that the enforcement of the provisions of the Extortion bill would vastly reduce prices. If eight dollars a pound for tea is the "no extortion" prices, how much must the extortioners charge? Probably double that, or a dollar an ounce. If the Extortion bill becomes law, however, and the price of tea be reduced to say three dollars a pound, and other imported articles in proportion, we fear that the motive which induces our English relatives to make such desperate efforts to run the blockade with their cargoes, will be taken away.

Lessons of the War.—Texas Wigfall delivered a speech in the rebel Congress last Wednesday, upon a bill organizing a Supreme Court for the Confederacy. Of course, Wigfall was slightly excited, rather angry, somewhat personal and defiant in his remarks. He "did not choose to be put in a false position; he intended that he should be understood by the Senator from Georgia; he was bound by oath not to stultify himself; and he was opposed to the provisions of the measure." One of his objections to the bill, however, was rather curious. He thought it contained a principle that would lead to a breaking up of the Confederacy, and on this point made the following singularly sensible remark:

> "I am not here going to sow the seeds for another disruption of this Union. We should profit by the experience of the past. We are stupid pupils in this school if we cannot turn to advantage the severe lessons of experience."

We are glad to know that Wigfall has begun to learn by the severe teachings of experience, the evils of a disruption of the Union. If the lesson has penetrated *his* whisky-saturated brain, it must have spread pretty wide over the Confederacy. Both South and North will have learned a valuable, though severe lesson, when this war is over.

Discipline in the Rebel Army.—One would think, on looking over the newspapers from different sections of the Confederacy, that the rebel army would get considerably thinned out by the military executions that are continually taking place. Hardly a paper but contains in its local columns accounts of soldiers being shot to death—generally for desertion. There seems to be no sensation over these executions, either among the people or in the newspapers. The facts are quietly chronicled in three or four lines of small type, as minor incidents of the day. The Richmond *Dispatch* of Saturday last, for example, says that, "Another military execution took place yesterday at Camp Lee, near Richmond, the party being John Mulligan, Fifth Virginia Cavalry, convicted of deserting;" and it adds that "Michael Kiernans and James Broderick, of the Letcher Artillery, will be shot to death with musketry" on Friday of this week for desertion. "The spectacle," coolly adds the *Dispatch*, "is for the sake of the example." It is a dangerous thing to desert from the rebel army, as military law is there relentlessly enforced.

Wendell Phillips and "Our Future."

To-night, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Wendell Phillips will deliver an address on "Our Future." Aside from the interest which all admirers of pure and fascinating oratory have in each and every appearance of New-England's greatest living speaker, an additional attraction will be felt by those who, dissenting from Mr. Phillips' long-time heresy, will yet be curious to hear predictions from one whose past prophecies are so fully accomplished in the events of to-day.

THE NATIONAL FREE BANKING SYSTEM.

A Continuation of the Argument—Advantages to the Banks—Protection from Inflation, &c., &c.

Washington, D. C., Friday, Jan. 30, 1863.

THE WISDOM OF A NATIONAL FREE BANKING SYSTEM.

It is a mistake to suppose that gentlemen who are directly interested in the management of local bank corporations generally look with disfavor upon Mr. Chase's proposed system of free banking. On the contrary, very many of them—nearly all, indeed, who bring patience, care and a little patriotism to the study of the proposition—give it their hearty and earnest support. Such see that, even conceding the establishmnnt of the new system would in some measure impair the present seeming prosperity of those now owning and conducting local banks, it will have no greater effect in this direction than many another branch of business is subjected to by taxation or other legislative incidents of existing war. A broad and comprehensive view of the whole subject teaches them that the real, substantial, permanent interest of their own banking operations is to be protected and advanced by what at superficial glance appeared to be only a restriction or burden to be endured, perhaps, but nevertheless deplored. This might not be so apparent, if their local institutions could exist in the midst of the pending struggle without liability to any of the influences or risks created by the war, and applicable to every other class of business; but, in fact, moneyed men and holders of property, of whatever kind, have more at stake than those who are without means, for they have *property* interests to lose, as well as political misfortune to bear, if the Government is not sustained.

ADVANTAGES OF THE MEASURE TO EXISTING BANKS.

Aside from all this there are decided advantages proffered to every new local Banking Association by the measure under discussion, in addition to those mentioned already in this correspondence, whenever they shall have reorganized under its provisions. As depositaries of the Government the new organizations will have the disbursement of large sums, and in that way derive decided advantage, while affording a great convenience to the Treasury. That their currency will pass more readily cannot admit of a doubt, when we consider that it will all have the same basis of sound security—that it will be in effect a *United States* instead of a local currency—that nobody will have occasion to question the solvency of the institution issuing it, and that it is always safe from depreciation in consequence of undue expansion of bank circulation. True, the new system restricts Banking Institutions within certain fixed limits as to extent of their paper issues; but that is a feature of which neither the public at large nor any honest and considerate bank manager will complain. It is a restriction in the interest of the people, and of every trustworthy banker as well,—for the discredit and distrust growing out of the operations of insolvent banks, extend more or less to those whose business is conducted on the soundest principles. Such restriction will be intelligently antagonized only by the very moneyed institutions upon whom there is greatest reason that it should be imposed, for it is those having the least solid capital which are most given to expansion of their circulation. The Bank of Commerce of New-York, with a capital of $9,000,000, has now less than $2,000 of circulation; and nearly all the leading banks of your City, comprising a majority of the banking capital of the State, issue comparatively a small amount of their own notes. An examination of bank statistics proves the truth of Mr. Chase's official declaration, that "circulation, commonly, is in the inverse ratio of solvency. Well-founded institutions, of large and solid capital, have, in general, comparatively little circulation; while weak corporations almost invariably *seek to sustain themselves by obtaining from the people the largest possible credit* in this form."

PROTECTION FROM INFLATION AND INSOLVENCY.

Another advantage to the banks is the protection from ultimate ruin which the measure affords, by rendering unnecessary further large issues of legal-tender Treasury notes, and thus averting the tendency to redundancy and depreciation of paper currency. The banks now substitute treasury notes for coin for the redemption of their own paper; and just in proportion as the issue of the former becomes redundant and depreciated, will the bank currency, redeemable in "legal tenders," augment and depreciate also. This is only another mode of stating principles already discussed, or rather a new way of looking at them. Unless the proposed plan of regulating the currency is adopted, Treasury circulation and local bank circulation will each, so to speak, multiply and inflate the other, and both must depreciate and finally fall together. While it is utterly impossible to carry on the war with such a system, it is true that, under it, the banks, by excessive loans and issues, would grow apparently rich upon the country's ruin; but general insolvency and repudiation must speedily bring fearful retribution. The debts due the banks would become worthless, and then it would be seen that their prosperity was a delusion and a snare; their supposed riches as baseless as castles in air. The proposed plan for averting all this evil is not an untried theory; its vital principle is incorporated in the banking system of the State of New-York, where the test of experience has vindicated its practicability and usefulness. If the system works well in one State, surely it must work better still when extended to *all* the States, and established under national sanction, and by authority of the supreme law.

NO INTERFERENCE WITH VESTED RIGHTS.

It is objected sometimes that the *tax* on local bank circulation, contemplated by the National Free Banking system, will interfere with vested rights derived by charter from the States. All such rights fall to the ground at once, if we are correct in the assumption that *Congress alone* having the power to emit bills of credit, no *State* can constitutionally authorize such emissions by local institutions. But concede that local bank circulations are not unconstitutional, and therefore illegal—where then do banks acquire their immunity from taxation, in any form which Congress shall, in its wisdom, see fit to impose? Every tax by the Government is levied to sustain and maintain the highest class of vested rights—rights in property, liberty and life. There is no limit to the power of the Government to tax. Every dollar's worth of property in the land is subject to taxation, to just such extent as the National Government finds necessary. Practically, the Government has a first mortgage on every acre of land, every dollar of money and every piece of property in the country; and the title of every citizen to his possessions is irrevocably subject thereto. It is absurd to suppose that State incorporations have any rights superior to these. To assume it is to assert, in new form, the accursed heresy of State Sovereignty lying at the foundation of the slaveholders' rebellion.

EMINENT PROPRIETY OF TAXING BANK CIRCULATION.

No other species of property is so highly accumulative as bank notes, and it would be strange indeed if they could justly escape taxation. Every other species of commercial paper is taxed, —why should the most profitable class of all be released? Journalists are made to bear a heavy Government shave on their news-"paper issues;"—why should the paper issues of banks, on which almost no labor, genius, thought or cost is expended, be permitted to pass free of toll? The war has enhanced the cost of issuing newspapers at least 150 per cent.—yet journalists pay licenses, pay a per centage on their gross receipts for advertising, and then pay three per cent. more upon the net income of their business. Banks of circulation carry on their operations, largely enhanced by reason of the war, at no increased cost, without paying any license, without any stamp duty upon the notes they circulate free of interest, and subject only to a tax of three per cent. on their profits! No intelligent banker, of well-balanced mind, with a spark justice or patriotism in his breast, can ask a continuance of this unjust discrimination in his favor.

THE COUNTER PLAN FOR A GOVERNMENTAL MEDIUM OF CIRCULATION.

What is the system of circulation proposed by the banks, in lieu of the Secretary's, for carrying on the war? As formally set forth by them last year, it was that the United States should issue no paper money whatever; that the specie clause of the Sub-Treasury law should be repealed; that the war should be carried on *upon the basis of the paper money of the banks*, and that the Government should issue no paper, except upon an interest of six per cent., or higher, if the money markets of the world demanded more. In other words, it was proposed that Government should carry on its great operations by reliance upon a multitude of corporate banks, over which it had no control, who can issue money without limit, so far as national law is concerned; that Government should place itself entirely in the hands, and at the mercy, of these local institutions; should issue its notes always bearing interest, while the banks were allowed to issue theirs *without* interest, almost without limit, and without any responsibility for the principal! If the people believe that system more becoming the dignity of a great Government, or more safe than the one proposed by its financial Minister, we may expect popular opinion to bear upon Congress for its support; but if, as there would seem to be no reasonable doubt, the Free Banking system proposed is on every account the safest, surest, most convenient and most dignified measure for maintaining the public credit, we may expect Congress, in its wisdom, to give it effect in speedy legislation. S.

An Error in Mr. Walker's Calculations.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to draw the attention of yourself, as well as that of the public, to an arithmetical error which I discover in the communication headed "The National Banking Scheme," and dated at Washington on the 27th inst. The communication appeared in your issue of this morning.

I infer, of course, that the mistake was not made by the author of the article, but by Hon. Robert J. Walker, whose proposition is merely restated. I will give you the words precisely as they occur:

"At 60 per cent. premium, he tells us, if our yearly expenses reach $700,000,000 in paper, this would command only $280,000,000 in gold, thus subjecting the Government to a loss of $420,000,000 per annum, or deducting reasonably for interest saved on the proceeds of the operation, the net loss may be stated at $408,800,000 per annum, from the use of a redundant and, therefore, depreciated currency."

I was struck with a desire to test the truth of this financial proposition, and immediately proceeded to do so, and found that Mr. Walker had overstated the net loss to the Government to the amount of $146,300,000. If I might presume to ask for sufficient room in your columns, I could show the existence of the error by an arithmetical demonstration requiring some space, but I will forbear, and will only offer this simple proof, to be worked by others at their leisure: If it take $160 of paper currency to buy $100 in gold, how much gold can be had for $700,000,000 millions of paper? HAYWARD.

New-York, Jan. 31, 1863.

The Case of Mr. Boileau.

Baltimore, Monday, Feb. 2.

Albert D. Boileau, editor of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, arrested last week by order of Maj.-Gen. Schenck, for the publication of disloyal articles in his paper, was released from Fort McHenry on Sunday. The following is the apologetic declaration of Mr. Boileau, on which his release was granted:

Headquarters Middle Department, Eighth Army Corps, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 1, 1863.

I, Albert D. Boileau, citizen of Philadelphia, editor and publisher of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, now confined in Fort McHenry, for the publication of an editorial article, under the title of "Davis' Message," in that newspaper, Jan. 20, 1863, and for the publication of other articles of like dangerous character, tending to the support and encouragement of the rebellion against the Government of the United States, do hereby freely and voluntarily express my regret for the publication of that article, or of any other article of like tendency or character, and distinctly disavow such article or articles being published with my proper authority or knowledge, and declare that such publication has been made by other persons, agents or employees, without my sanction and intention, and I do hereby further give to Maj.-Gen. Robert C. Schenck, commanding the Middle Department and Eighth Army Corps, by whose order, in behalf of the Government, I have been arrested, my sacred parole of honor that upon being discharged from my present imprisonment, and the suspension of the publication of my newspaper being removed, I will not write, print, or publish, or permit others in my name to write, print, or publish, any articles having such dangerous character, or tending to the support or encouragement of the rebellion; but will demean myself in all things as a true and loyal citizen of the United States, intending only to support the Government, the Constitution and the Union as a faithful citizen should; and it is to be further understood that these declarations and pledges are made as well to relate to matter hereafter to be published in the weekly newspaper called the *Democratic Leader*, made up from the daily Philadelphia *Evening Journal* itself, and to any other newspaper that may be published or controlled by me.

Given at Baltimore, this 1st day of February, 1863.

(Signed) ALBERT D. BOILEAU.

Philadelphia, Monday, Feb. 2.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions to-day, Judge Allison took exception to the ruling of Judge Ludlow in the Boileau case, and ordered that the District Attorney shall send no indictment based on the presentment brought into Court by the Grand Jury on the 30th ult., until so directed by a majority of the Court.

Fight with the Indians in Washington Territory.

Salt Lake City, Sunday, Feb. 1.

On the morning of the 29th ult. Col. Connor had a desperate battle with the Indians on Bean River, Washington Territory, 142 miles to the westward. He killed 224, and many are supposed to be drowned. He took 175 horses, and destroyed their lodges, provisions, &c. The fight lasted four hours. Col. Connor's loss was 15 killed, with 4 officers and 38 men wounded.

The Arrest of Deserters Resisted in Indiana.

THE MILITARY CALLED ON.

Indianapolis, Ind., Monday, Feb. 2.

The arrest of deserters in Morgan County being resisted, Col. Carrington, Commander of the national forces here, sent a squadron of cavalry there, Saturday. They were met and fired on by the armed mob. The cavalry charged, dispersed the mob, and captured the deserters and six citizens. Nobody was hurt. Considerable excitement prevails in Morgan and the adjacent counties.

The Missouri Legislature.

Jefferson City, Monday, Feb. 2.

A joint session for the election of a United States Senator was had again to-day. Mr. Noel's name was withdrawn. Six ballots were taken without a result. The following is the last ballot: Mr. Brown, 44; Mr. Phelps, 47; Mr. Glover, 32; Mr. Breckenridge 19; scattering, 2.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

Nomination of Ex-Governor Morgan for United States Senator by the Union Caucus.

The Democrats Decline to Make a Nomination.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Albany, Monday, Feb. 2—11 P. M.

The nomination of Ex-Gov. Morgan by the Union caucus is heartily concurred in, and his election to-morrow is a certainty.

In the Democratic caucus the Richmond and Cagger Regency carried the day against Wood, in the adoption of a resolution to make no nomination. John Van Buren, Stryker, Cagger and others were present, though otherwise the caucus was secret. There was a great deal of bad feeling, and the seeds of future discord were plentifully sown. The caucus adjourned to meet to-morrow morning.

The Democratic Legislative Caucus.

Albany, Monday, Feb. 2.

The Democratic caucus for the nomination of a candidate for United States Senator met in the Senate Chamber to-day. Senator Pruyn presided. Senator Bradley and Assemblymen Fletcher were appointed Secretaries. Sixty-three members were present. The absentees were Senators Murphy and Assemblymen Cutler, Haring, J. S. Havens, Moulton, Gillespie, Kisselbrack and O'Brien. Saxton Smith offered the following:

Resolved, That we declare it inexpedient at the this time to name a candidate to be supported for United States Senator, but that each Democratic member of the Legislature name for that office a resident of his district.

Messrs. Dean, Frear, Hutchings and Fields opposed the resolution, taking ground in favor of nominating a Democratic candidate, voting for him throughout. Mr. Dean expressed his willingness to support any conservative man. Mr. Fields would not support any supporter of the present Administration, who would uphold the Emancipation Proclamation. Mr. Hughes opposed the resolution, declaring that the Conservative Republicans were as bad in action as the Radicals, and expressing his intention to vote for none but a Democrat. Messrs. Johnson, Seymour and others spoke in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Hutchins moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost—25 to 10.

Mr. Fields declared that the New-York delegates would present one candidate to-morrow.

The resolution was amended so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient at this time to name a candidate to be supported for the office of United States Senator, but that each Democratic member of the Legislature be requested to name for that office such person as he may deem proper.

After further debate the resolution was adopted.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table. The caucus then adjourned to meet to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

The Union Legislative Caucus.

Albany, Monday, Feb. 2.

The Republican members of the Legislature met in caucus in the Assembly Chamber to-day, to nominate a candidate for United States Senator. Senator Bailey presided, and Mr. Terwilliger, Clerk of the Senate, and Mr. Cushman, Clerk of the House, acted as Secretaries. Senator Hardin and Assemblyman Mattoon were appointed Tellers.

The informal ballot stood:

Edwin D. Morgan	25	Henry J. Raymond	6
Preston King	16	Ward Hunt	4
D. S. Dickinson	15	Henry R. Selden	1
C. B. Sedgwick	11	Blank	1
D. D. Field	7		—

Whole number of votes 86

Mr. Post, of Cayuga, spoke in favor of David Dudley Field, on the ground that the other candidates had been honored already; that the times required the presence of a bold man in the United States Senate, who was ready and willing to resist violence, and boldly check the infamous schemes which would originate in Congress. He supported Mr. Field for nomination because, when it was all confusion here, and when weak-kneed Republicans were trembling at the result of advising a compromise with the infamous Democracy, it was he who came to the rescue, and nerved men to duty in carrying out the organization of the House.

The first formal ballot was then taken, and resulted as follows:

Morgan	39	Raymond	8
King	16	Sedgwick	7
Dickinson	11	Field	5

The second formal ballot resulted as follows:

Morgan	50	Raymond	9
Dickinson	13	Field	2
King	11	Sedgwick	1

Senator Young moved to make the nomination unanimous.

Mr. Truman desired to say a single word. As Mr. Morgan had been nominated he would support him, but in doing so, he felt as though he was aiding in digging the grave of the Republican Party. Gov. Morgan did not represent and was not true to the principles of that party. He believed further that that they were rewarding a man who placed the knife at the throat of the Union ticket and slaughtered it last Fall. He should vote for him, however, but do so under protest.

The motion to make the nomination unanimous was carried by all voices except Senator Ranney and some two or three others Adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Monday, Feb. 2.

Mr. Bell, on behalf of the Committee appointed at the last Legislature, rendered a report on the Assessment law.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Monday, Feb. 2.

The Speaker announced the concurrence of the Senate in the joint resolution to enter into joint session for the election of United States Senator. Messrs. Loutrel, Bostwick, Korn, Brown and Fletcher were appointed a Committee on behalf of the Assembly to draft a bill providing a hospital and asylum for wounded New-York Volunteers.

The annual report of the Trustees of the Astor Library was presented.

The use of the Assembly Chamber was granted to the State Medical Society Wednesday evening.

Mr. Dean moved to make his resolutions upon arbitrary arrests the special order for Monday evening. Carried. Adjourned.

Gen. McClellan in Boston.

Boston, Monday, Feb. 2.

The *levée* or public reception of Gen. McClellan, at the Tremont House to-day, was a crowded and enthusiastic popular demonstration. Shortly before noon the officers of the army, including many of the wounded, paid their respects to the General in a body. Next the City Government, headed by Mayor Lincoln, were introduced. In the meantime the hall and reception parlors of the hotel were rapidly being filled, and a crowd of from seven thousand to ten thousand people gathered in the vicinity. A strong police force preserved order, and so far as the limited space of the hotel would admit, the crowd were allowed to press through and shake the General's hand. Some ladies managed to enter with the crowd and several wounded soldiers. To the latter, Gen. McClellan addressed special words of sympathy.

The reception closed at 3 o'clock, but in response to urgent demands from the mass who were unable to enter the building, the General appeared for a few minutes on the portico of the hotel and bowed his thanks. He was enthusiastically cheered.

To-morrow Gen. McClellan will visit Lawrence. Special invitations from the people of Portland, Me., and Concord, N. H., have been received by the General to visit those cities.

AMUSEMENTS.

Brooklyn Academy of Music.—The brevity of Mr. Grau's New-York season, occasioned by the necessity of transferring his company to Boston in time for Monday next, enables the enterprising manager to give but a single supplemental performance in Brooklyn. This will take place to-night, when an unusually attractive programme will be interpreted by the full force of the company. The performances commence with the whole of Verdi's "Ernani"—Mme. Lorini sustaining the *rôle* of the heroine. After this, an act of "La Traviata," with Mlle. Cordier, whose remarkable performance of *Violetta* was one of the memorable pleasures of last season. This is surely a sufficient provision for a night's musical entertainment.

Academy of Music.—Mr. Grau's tenor having recovered his voice, the interrupted season of four weeks ago was resumed last evening. The house, we are glad to say, was completely filled, and presented that brilliant and fashionable appearance which can only be witnessed on gala occasions, when the female world is interested in what is going on. Signor Brignoli on his appearance was received with genuine applause, it being pretty generally conceded that a tenor who sacrifices four weeks of a thumping salary, must have been sick in the serious acceptation of the word, and this circumstance warming the audience to a sympathetic outburst in his favor. We are glad to say that no traces remain of the trouble which has so long deprived the public of the favorite tenor's services. He was in admirable voice, and sang with nicer feeling and more careful effect than we have had recent occasion to remark in his efforts.

The opera ("Martha") was given in an extremely satisfactory manner by all the artists in the cast. Miss Kellogg is seen and heard to great advantage in the *rôle* of *Lady Henrietta*. The music lies within easy reach of her voice, and the graceful and well-bred ease of her movements reflect the dramatic idea of the courtly lady bent on a little frolic. It is undoubtedly one of the most pleasing parts in the lady's extensive and well-studied *repertoire*. Mlle. Morensi was the *Lady Nancy*, and acted with much spirit, singing also with effect, but with less ease than we shall expect on other repetitions. Of Signor Susini it is only necessary to say that he is, with perhaps a single exception, the best *Plunkett* we have ever had in this City. He was in fine condition last evening. The whole performance, indeed, was completely successful, and elicited repeated bursts of applause from a house which, as we have before remarked, was one of the most crowded and fashionable we have ever seen in Irving-place.

On Wednesday next, Verdi's "Vespres Sicilienne" will be given, with Mme. Lorini as *Elena*; Signor Brignoli as *Arrigo*; Signor Amodio as *Monfort*, and Signor Susini as *John of Procida*.

A couple of concerts were given at Irving Hall last week, which deserve to be put on record. The first (on Tuesday,) by Mrs. J. E. Thomas, a meritorious singer and teacher, who, once a year, meets her friends in this way. The programme was singularly free from mediocrities, being interpreted, and we may add faultlessly, by the lady herself and by Messrs. Castle, (tenor) S. C. Campbell (baritone) and S. B. Mills (piano). The second entertainment was on Friday evening, for the benefit of the Church of the Mediator, and like all affairs of the kind, was wearisome from the admixture of sacred and secular subjects. There was a great deal of volunteer talent, too, which did not add to the cheerfulness of the occasion. Proprietors of music halls should make it a condition that neither children in arms nor amateurs should be admitted—whereby unpleasant noises would be avoided. The best *morceaux* were interpreted by artists, namely: Made. Clara M. Brinckerhoff, (who sang a sacred song by Cherubini, and an interminable piece called "Le Dernier chant de Sapho," by Alary, which proves conclusively that the Goddess was in no particular hurry to spring from the Tarpeian rock), Miss Mary Hawley, (contralto), Mr. Wm. Berge, (piano) and Mr. H. Appy, (violinist).

The Philharmonic Society of Boston has presented little Teresa Carreno with a medal. The poor child did not know what to make of it, having undoubtedly heard that it was the more general practice of Bostonians to present pianists with a (figurative) kick. She was naturally a little alarmed, but writes: "When Mr. Danskin, the manager of my concerts, told me, shortly after, that the kind gentlemen who played with me presented it 'as a tribute of respect to my genius,' I did know that you all feel kindly toward me, and love me; that is all I hope for, for I do like to be loved and thought well of, and I shall always do my best to please, for my dear papa and mamma have always taught me to be good." Ingenuous prattler, and mild, instructive Danskin! O! 'tis sweet to live with one's parents!

The third Philharmonic Concert, on Saturday evening, attracted to Irving Hall one of the fullest and most fashionable audiences we have ever seen assembled there. Whether it was the merits of the programme, or the fact of there being no other musical entertainment in the City, that occasioned this rush, we shall leave to the Directors to decide, who will, of course, ascribe it to the meanest motive, say the programme. Mr. Theodor Eisfeld conducted with his usual ability, and was kind enough to play Schumann's Symphony (No. 1 in B flat, op. us 31) somewhat quicker than usual, by which means it passed off without any serious consequences. Mr. J. R. Thomas then sang a song—"The Wanderer," by Schubert—and was deservedly applauded, having volunteered at the last moment and acquitting himself unexceptionably. The first part was brought to an end by a superb performance of Beethoven's Concerto in G, the piano part being interpreted in a vein of grand and massive certainty by Mr. S. B. Mills, who in works of this kind, and, in fact, in all that he does, constantly reminds us that he is one of the few great artists now among us who ought to be heard at a Philharmonic concert. The *cadenzas* introduced were by the veteran Moscheles, and are remarkable for their identity with the spirit of the composer. They were played to absolute perfection by Mr. Mills, as indeed was the entire piece. The piano on which Mr. Mills played was one of Steinway's new scale Grands, and it impressed us as being one of the most majestic instruments we have ever heard in the concert-room. Concertos like this, and the one in F minor by Chopin, (played with such memorable effect by the same pianist,) have new significance when interpreted by such ample means. Mr. Mills played a couple of solos in the second part, and was called out three times. The remaining instrumental features (in addition to another solo by Mr. J. R. Thomas) were a very queer overture by A. Rubenstein, the Russian composer, and Wagner's gorgeous overture to the Tannhaüser. The latter was the most enjoyable orchestral *morceau* on the programme, and was keenly appreciated by the audience.

Obituary.

DEATH OF HORACE VERNET.

By the arrival of the *Australasian*, we learn of the death of Horace Vernet, the eminent French historical painter, who departed this life on the 17th of January, at the ripe age of 74 years. He was born in Paris in 1789, and manifested a taste for painting at an early age. He was a member of a family long celebrated in the annals of art in France. After making some attempts in the classical manner of David, Vernet joined the innovators who were then endeavoring to bring about a more natural style; one which should imitate nature instead of the antique; and since military subjects were then the order of the day, he determined, while gratifying the public taste, to represent real French soldiers instead of the Bacchuses and Apollos who hitherto figured in French uniform. Among his earlier works are the "Taking of the Redoubt," the "Dog of the Regiment," the "Horse of the Trumpeter," the "Halt of French Soldiers," the "Battle of Tolosa," the "Barrier of Clichy," "The Soldier Laborer," the "Soldier of Waterloo," the "Last Cartridge," and "Death of Poniatowski;" which followed each other in rapid succession, and found much more favor with the multitude than with artists of the bas-relief school. In 1819 he painted the "Massacre of the Mamelukes at Cairo," now in the Luxembourg; and about the same time the battles of Jemappes, Valmy, Hanau and Montmirail. In 1822 the entry to the exhibition at the Louvre was refused to M. Vernet's works, on account of their "seditious" tendency; and the artist accordingly made an exhibition-room of his studio, had a catalogue printed, and presented to the public a numerous collection of battles, hunts, landscapes and portraits. In 1826 he was admitted a member of the Institute; and in 1830 was appointed to succeed Guerin as Director of the Academy at Rome. There he resided for five years, and devoted himself to the study of the Italian school, the result of which was a series of pictures somewhat new in subject and manner of treatment. He abandoned for a while the life of the French soldier and the battles of the revolution, the *capote grise* and the *petit chapeau*. During this period he painted "Judith and Holofernes," "Raphael and Michel Angelo at the Vatican," "Combat of Brigands against the Pope's Riflemen," "Confession of the Dying Brigand," and "Pope Leo XII. Carried into St. Peter's." But he afterward returned to his original subjects, and in 1836 produced four battle pieces: "Friedland," "Wagram," Jena," and "Fontenoy." When Algiers was occupied by the French troops, a whole gallery at Versailles was set apart for the purpose of commemorating their achievements in Africa. This gallery was styled the "Constantine Gallery," from a town of that name in Africa which had been captured by the French, and the decoration thereof was intrusted to M. Vernet. He produced a great many pictures on subjects connected with the Algerine war, among which may be mentioned the "Taking of the Smala," of Abd-el Kader, said to be the largest canvas in existence. M. Vernet several times attempted biblical subjects, but his efforts in this line added little to his fame. He was one of the most prolific and most popular painters of the day. He also painted a large picture representing the capture of Rome by Gen. Oudinot, in 1849. His only daughter married Paul Delaroche. She was the lady for love of whom poor Leopold Robert destroyed himself.

Mothers!

MOTHERS!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines have taken the first premium at the State Fairs last held in New-York, New-Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama and California, including every State fair where exhibited in 1862. Office, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

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The Public are Cautioned Against Buying or selling any of the bogus lye for making soap, &c., now offered under several names by unprincipled dealers—as this Company will prosecute for violation of their patent rights all such, either buyer or seller. The only genuine and patented article is the "SAPONIFIER OR CONCENTRATED LYE," made by this Company, who have just obtained the following decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Offices: Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh—Pitt-st. and Duquesne-way, Philadelphia—No. 127 Walnut-st.

United States Circuit Court, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1 of May Term, 1862.

IN EQUITY.

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company vs. Thomas G. Chase.—And now, to wit, this fifteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. This cause came on for final hearing, on bill, answer, replication, exhibits and proofs, and the counsel for the parties being heard, thereupon it is ordered, as judged and decreed, that the patent granted to George Thompson, on the twenty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and reissued on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, is valid, and that the complainant thereby and by the assignment in the bill set forth are vested with the exclusive right thereby granted, as therein claimed, and that the defendant has disturbed, violated and infringed upon the exclusive rights of the said complainant in said bill set forth, and further, that the use of the invention set forth in the schedules annexed to letters patent of the United States granted to said defendant on the ninth day November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and additional improvement thereon, dated December eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, is an infringement and violation of the exclusive rights of the complainant in said bill set forth.

And it is further adjudged and decreed that the complainant recover of the said defendant the profits and gain made and received in consequence of the infringements and violations of the exclusive rights of the complainant together with the cost of suit. And it is further ordered and judged and decreed, that a writ of perpetual injunction be issued in this cause forthwith, pursuant to the prayer of said bill, enjoining and restraining the said defendant, his agents or servants, from any further construction, manufacture, sale or use, in any way or manner whatsoever, of the said invention, and from the manufacture, sale or use, of the article manufactured by the defendant under the name of "Professor Chase's Patent Lye," or of the said article under any other name, and from any other use, in any way of the invention and improvements mentioned and described in the said recited letters patent, granted and reissued to said George Thompson, and set forth in said bill during the term of said letters patent.

(Signed) R. C. GRIER, Circuit Judge.

United States of America, *Western District of Pennsylvania, ss.*—I, Henry Sproul, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the final decree made in the foregoing case.

[SEAL]

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at Pittsburgh, this 6th day of January, A. D., 1863.

(Signed) H. SPROUL, Clerk.

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For all the purposes of a purgative, for Constipation, Indigestion, Headache and Liver Complaint. By universal accord, they are the best of all purgatives for family use.

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Wonder and Mirth.—Ladies will be experimented upon THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at Clinton Hall, after Prof. BRITTAN'S Psychological Lecture. Vinegar will be changed, in taste, to honey, lemonade, &c. No experiments on Wednesday evening. Tickets, 15 cents; two for 25 cents.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured WITHOUT THE LEAST PAIN or inconvenience, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

DIED.

Blood.—In Fairmont, on Monday, Feb. 2, Bessie Levy, infant daughter of Samuel and Emeline Blood, aged 15 days.

Barton.—In Cornwall, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 31, Ellen M., wife of Hanford Barton, Esq., and daughter of James Jackson, Esq., of New-York, in the 27th year of her age.

Briggs.—On Saturday, Jan. 31, Sarah Briggs, wife of Peter Briggs, aged 66 years, 5 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Dutch Reformed Church, at Fordham.

Fraser.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 1, Thomas Fraser, in the 52d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 20 West 22d-st.

Fenton.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 31, Mrs. Ellen Thompson, relict of the late John Fenton, of Perth, Scotland, in the 95th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from the 16th-st. Baptist Church, near 8th-av., on Tuesday, Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Fowler.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 2, Ann Anderson, wife of the late Wm. Fowler, of this City, aged 84 years, 11 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 180 East 21st-st.

Greene.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 1, of congestion of the lungs, Belmont Tonelier, fourth son Olivia S. and Joseph H. Greene, Jr., aged 6 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Oliver Woodruff, No. 181 5th-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. The remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

☞ Albany and Providence papers please copy.

Jackson.—On Monday evening, Feb. 2, after a severe and lingering illness, Deborah Jackson, widow of Peter Jackson, and mother of James L. and Peter H. Jackson, in the 65th year of her age.

Notice of funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

Kenny.—In Millington, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 1, Millie G., wife of Reuben G. Kenney.

Oakley.—On Monday, Feb. 2, Miss Sarah Oakley, aged 73 years.

Funeral services will be held at the house of her nephew, Mr. James Shaw, No. 39 Vandam-st., this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

Parker.—In Perth Amboy, on Sunday, Feb. 1, Catherine Morris Ogden, wife of Hon. James Parker, in the 83d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her residence, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 12 M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation. A train *via* Staten Island Railroad leaves South Ferry, at 9 A. M., for Tottenville, and passengers cross by steam ferry-boat to Perth Amboy; returning at 4 P. M.

Robert.—In this City, at her late residence, No. 31 Amity-st., Mary Robert, in her 83d year.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 11 A. M. Train leaves Chambers-st. at 10 A. M. Carriages will be in readiness at the depot.

Smith.—In Bloomingdale, on Sunday morning, Feb. 1, Mrs. Ann E. Smith, widow of George E. Smith, in the 62d year of her age.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Caroline A. Willis, No. 123 Charles-st., in this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock.

Southmayd.—In Middletown, Conn., on Saturday, Jan. 31, George Southmayd, formerly of this City.

Towne.—At Freetown, Sierra Leone, on Sunday, Dec. 21, of congestion of the brain, John Henry Towne, merchant, son of John Towne, of Cambridgeport, Mass. aged 40 years and 11 months.

Waring.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 29, after a short illness, Martha, beloved wife of Edmund Waring, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 3, at 10½ o'clock, from her residence, in 86th-st., between Avenues A and B, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Westervelt.—At Englewood, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 30, Maria, wife of James R. Westervelt, formerly of this City, in the 65th year of her age.

The remains were interred at Hackensack, N. J.

Willets.—In this City, on Second Day morning, Feb. 2, Elma H., wife of Wm. U. Willets, aged 25 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Third Day) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 30 Horatio-st. The remains will be taken to Amawalk, Westchester County, for interment.

Whitney.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 2, Adeline Bord, youngest daughter of Warren W. and Jenny A. Whitney, aged 4 years, 4 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 807 Washington-st., on Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston and Troy papers please copy.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LEVER'S LAST AND BEST.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

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A NOVEL.
BY CHARLES LEVER,
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LINES LEFT OUT; or, Some of the Histories Left Out in "Line upon Line." This First Part relates events in the times of the Patriarchs and the Judges. By the Author of "Line upon Line," "Reading Without Tears," "More About Jesus," "Streaks of Light," &c. Illustrated. 16mo, Cloth, 75 cents.

The authoress, several years ago, prepared a little work about the Bible, to be read by mothers to children. This was called "Peep of Day." Then followed "Line upon Line;" and next came "More about Jesus" and "Streaks of Light;" and now we have additional historical matter from the Bible not included in the others, under the title of "Lines Left Out."

The book is an admirable one. We speak from experience, for we have seen it tested among the young.—*Presbyterian Standard*, (Philadelphia.)

HARPER & BROTHERS
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61, 54, 23, 41, 53, 16, 37, 57, 10, 60, 64, 51.

Kentucky, Class 56.—Feb. 2, 1863.

7, 68, 74, 12, 27, 17, 6, 28, 51, 35, 75, 77, 4.

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A CARD.
INSURANCE.

We share the general apprehensions against Capt. Semmes, the rebel privateer, but the representations recently made, that the insurance companies had refused to insure vessels bound for the Gulf of Mexico, or Southern Oceans, having on board PLANTATION BITTERS, are utterly false, and only circulated by a disappointed rival for our detriment. We always admired the Swan's song of expiring breath, but exhibitions of despair attending departed hopes are sad—very sad. If our friend will but take a little S. T. 1860, X, he will bear his misfortunes better. PLANTATION BITTERS are a great thing for melancholy.

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S. T—1860—X.

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Be sure each bottle bears the *fac simile* of the Proprietors' signature *on a steel-plate label*.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

THE SOLDIER'S SAFEGUARD.

This is the title bestowed upon HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS by an officer of the United States Army, writing from the Valley of Virginia. He says, in a letter to the proprietors, Messrs Hostetter & Smith: "In every instance where your Bitters have been taken regularly and systematically, as a protective against the bilious epidemics so common and so destructive here, they have answered the desired end, and you may therefore claim for your celebrated Tonic and Preventive the designation of the SOLDIER'S SAFEGUARD." Wherever it has been tried in the army, the result has been the same. The soldiers themselves are clamorous to have it substituted for the pernicious liquors now used as stimulants in the military hospitals. Its well-known basis, Spirits of Rye, the purest stimulant, in the opinion of chemists, that can be produced from any substance by any process, and this matchless invigorant is medicated with a combination of the finest tonic, anti-bilious and corrective herbs, barks, gums, roots, &c., known to modern pharmacy. Hence, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—the best and only preventive in malarious diseases and the most powerful of all recuperants in cases of debility and utter physical prostration—should be in every army hospital and convalescent camp, and should form a portion of the medicine stores of every regiment in the field. Given promptly to the wounded, it would save the lives of thousands who must otherwise die of exhaustion on the battle-field. Sold by Druggists and Family Grocers.

Dépôt, No. 428 Broadway.

STERLING'S
AMBROSIA
FOR THE HAIR.
DRAWN & ENGRAVED FROM LIFE.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp, and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long.

Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price, $1.
DR. H. H. STERLING, Sole Proprietor.
Dépôt No. 498 Broadway.

Sold by druggists.

NOTICE!

As the public seem to appreciate our style of retailing MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, we have determined not to advance prices, until we are absolutely compelled to do so, by a greater advance in cost than we have yet discovered. We can assure the public that the great "hue and cry" about high prices is nothing more nor less than a "panic," not warranted by actual facts.

We shall, therefore, for the present, continue to sell Gents' fine Linen Collars at $1 40 per doz., or 12c. each. Superfine Linen Collars, best goods made, at $1 75 per dozen, 15c. single.

Neck Ties and Scarfs in great profusion, as follows:

25 cent Ties at.......15 cents	75 cent Ties at.......50 cents.
40 cent Ties at.......25 cents	$1 Ties at...........65 cents.
50 cent Ties at.......35 cents	Wide-end Ties, 25 to 75 cts.

Scarfs of every description, at same rates.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs and Gloves, Gents' Hosiery, Suspenders, Shirts, &c., &c., at the same prices we sold them at one year since.

J. H. BLAKE & Co., No. 379 Broadway,
corner of White-st.

WEDDING CARDS

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-St., N. Y. ☞ Established 1840. ☞ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

THE DEAD OF ANTIETAM.
JAMES YOUNG,
SEXTON OF THE SOUTH DUTCH CHURCH,
Corner of 5th-av. and 21st st.,
(And Undertaker.)

Having visited the battle-field of Antietam, and obtained information of the locality of the graves of 3,000 and upward of the Union soldiers who fell at South Mountain and Antietam, offers his services to those wishing to obtain the remains of their friends, at reasonable rates. Address or call at No. 1,173 Broadway, New-York.

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!

We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children.

PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
No. 27 Park Row.

Illustrated price list furnished on application.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family, who understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats, poultry, game, pastry and bread, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required. The best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 89 West 11th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A respectable young woman, with excellent references, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker, first-class washer and ironer, and perfectly willing to be generally useful. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by an experienced person, in a private family; is thoroughly competent, and has the best City reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 306 3d-av., near 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman in a private family as good cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; has five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 232 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; does the coarse washing; no objection to the country or a private boarding-house; wages $9 to $10 a month; City or country. Call for two days at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations by two Protestant girls; one as cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in washing and ironing; no objection to Brooklyn or Jersey City; good reference. Call for two days, at No. 167 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook; she understands her business thoroughly, and is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pastries; would be willing to do a small part of the washing. Call at 94 West 24th-st., first floor, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; the best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 738 3d-av., between 49th and 50th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Scotch Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a good bread and biscuit maker; also the dairy; has good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to a private boarding-house or hotel; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman to cook, wash and iron; understands her business; is an excellent washer and ironer, and can make the best of bread and pastry; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 213 West 16th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, a situation as first-class cook; she understands French, English and American cooking in all its branches: thoroughly understands her business and has the best of reference. Call at No. 215 East 19th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as good cook, washer, ironer, and good baker; would go a few miles in the country. Call at No. 200 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in English and American cooking; the best of City reference can be given. Apply for two days, at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call for two days at No. 147 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing if required; understands her business thoroughly. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 188 21st-st., near 2d-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference given. Apply at 199 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED BY A respectable woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; one who understands her business in all its branches, both in French and English cooking; also, bread, cake and pastry baking, all kinds of creams and jellies; best of City references if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 West 18th-st.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—A FIRST-class meat and pastry cook, who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, including soups, jellies, game, &c., with first-class City reference, wants a situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway; no objections to a first-class boarding-house.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a very genteel and thoroughly experienced girl as above; has had experience in first-class Brooklyn families, to whom she refers, and will be found a neat, efficient and obliging servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN ACTIVE young woman wants a place to do chamberwork and assist with washing; or would do the general housework of a small family; is a good plain cook. Has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 205 East 20th-st., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Situations wanted by two Protestant girls; one as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; the other as cook, washer and ironer. No objection to the country. Best of reference. Call at No. 45 Spring-st., corner of Mulberry, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived three years, No. 12 Madison-square, 23d-st. Call for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do the fine washing and ironing; understands fluting. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 109 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; would like to take care of growing children, or assist with the washing if required. Call at No. 223 East 23d-st. for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress. Apply, for two days, at No. 408 Greenwich-st., second floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A VERY competent Protestant young woman wants a situation as above, or to do chamberwork and washing; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, &c. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as thorough laundress; does up linens in style; will take charge of a large wash; curtains and lace; understands mangling; wages $8 to $9 a month; country preferred. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a private family as laundress by one who thoroughly understands her business, and can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes a situation in a private family; understands French fluting; best City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 28th-st.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the Large Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. English, German, Irish, Scotch, American and Protestant help, civil and capable, to suit all; also, small girls. Good places always ready. Mrs. FLOYD.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO WISH to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1852, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years; also on hand small girls and girls lately landed.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated character and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway—formerly at the Bible House. German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken.
Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

A CARD TO THE PATRONS OF THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE.—In consequence of the death of CHAS. S. BOOKHAM, many letters are miscarried by being addressed to "Bookham & Bedell," "Mr. Bookham," &c., I take the liberty to inform my patrons, who wish first-class, reliable servants, that all orders will be promptly attended to by addressing U. C. BEDELL, No. 307 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent Protestant young woman, a situation as family seamstress and nurse; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement. Call or address E. M.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON WISHES to obtain a situation as nurse; she has acted in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can furnish the very best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 84 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS INfant's nurse, by a very respectable young woman; has got six years of the best of City reference; can cut and fit children's clothes, and take head charge of a nursery; can bring a baby up by hand or bottle. To be seen at No. 142 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman, lately from Ireland, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good plain sewer, is accustomed to children, and is willing to make herself useful; wages no object; references given. Call at No. 470 3d-av., near 34th-st., top floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman wants a situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress; thoroughly understands her business; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has best of City references. Apply at No. 197 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the store, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, in a private family. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 55 3d-av., in the millinery store, between 10th and 11th sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a competent person, as infant's nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to taking care of an infant from its birth; will be found a most responsible and trustworthy woman; would go a short distance in the country; best City reference given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 413 6th-av., one door above 25th-st., in the fancy-store.

AS WET NURSE.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN wishes a situation as wet nurse. Call or address No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., top floor.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES to go out by the day or week; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines; City reference given. Call at No. 1,195 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., in the corset store, or address.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A DRESSMAKER WHO thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, wishes a situation as seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to take care of a child; the best of City reference given. Call or address No. 387 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A COMPETENT woman desires a situation as seamstress, and to take charge of a grown child; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do family sewing; has good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 209 1st-av., near 14th-st., up stairs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A GERMAN Protestant woman, a situation as seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; no objections to taking care of children or to waiting on a lady; good City references. Call at No. 97 East 22d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., in the store, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

PLAIN SEWING WANTED BY AN AMERICAN girl by the day or week; is an excellent sewer; can do all kinds of family sewing. Can give good reference. Call or address at her present employer's, No. 100 West 32d-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as lady's maid; understands hairdressing and dress-making; has four years' City reference from her last employer; none but the best families need apply, at 155 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation, in a first-class private family, as waitress; understands her work in every respect; has had experience; lived eight years in one place, and over two years in her last place, from whence she can give unexceptionable reference for neatness and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 University-place.

AS WAITRESS.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant girl desires a situation as waitress in a private family. She understands her business thoroughly, and can produce unexceptionable references from her last employer. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 309 4th-av. (late of No. 149 Grand-st.)

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted in a private family, as above, by a very respectable young woman; best of City reference given. Call at No. 61 6th-av., second floor, front room.

MALES.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer or farmer and gardener, by a young married man, (Protestant,) who understands perfectly the management of a farm, and is careful with horses, and has good recommendations. Address A. B., New-Utrecht Post-office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young Protestant married man, as gardener and to take care of a gentleman's country residence, who understands his business in all its branches. Address W. H. B., New-Utrecht Post-office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an active single man as gardener, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business in all its branches, also, the raising of stock and farm produce. Can give first-class references. Address N. O. M., No. 9 John-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a single man capable of laying out grounds, practical florist and fruit grower; first-rate vegetable grower; new places laid out in order; with good reference. Address F. G., Box No. 204 *Times* office, for one week.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—SITUATION wanted, as gardener and coachman, or to take charge of a small country place, by a young man who has occupied similar positions in the vicinity of New-York, and can refer to former employers. Address M. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITUATION wanted by a single man as coachman and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; can come well recommended for such a situation. Address T. M. Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a private family by a single man as coachman, is strictly temperate; thoroughly understands his business; highest recommendation given. Call or address COACHMAN, in care of Wm. Ross, No. 366 2d-av., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business, with the best of City references. Apply at his present situation, No. 23 5th-av., or at the stable, corner of 5th-av. and 9th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; good country and City references. Address, for 2 days, W. M., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a steady, sober Protestant man, as coachman or groom for a gentleman; is a good groom and driver; well understands the thorough care of horses. Can be seen by addressing a note to C. M., No. 125 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a young single man, who thoroughly understands his business; has good City reference. Address D. P., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man a situation as coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; has two years' reference from his last place; no objections to the country; Address W. R., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business, in the care and management of horses; will make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Apply to or address J. R., No. 88 15th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM OR GROOM AND PLAIN GARDENER.—A situation wanted by a single young man; he perfectly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; is a good vegetable gardener; can milk a cow and be willing and obliging to his employer; can give good City reference from his last and former employers. Address M. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a young man, a native of London, Eng., a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; is willing to make himself useful; no objection to City or country; has got the best of reference from his last employer. Letters addressed to W. P., Box No. 291 *Times* Office, will be attended to for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man as coachman and groom; understands the proper care of horses, and is a good driver; would keep things in good style; good reference given. Address W, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman by a single man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; City references unexceptionable. Address P. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by an experienced single man, who has the best of City references. Any commands left at No. 874 Broadway, for S. T., will be attended to for three days.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man, to make himself useful in any way in a store; can write a fair hand, and is not afraid to work. Can be seen till suited at No. 470 3d-av., near 33th-st., top floor.

A GENTLEMAN (MARRIED) WITH TEN years' experience in traveling and commission business, is desirous of an engagement with some first-class house to travel for them for a small commission on sales and a moderate allowance for traveling expenses; is acquainted with most kinds of business, except the dry goods trade. Address H., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN NINETEEN years old, a situation in some wholesale business; stationery or grocery preferred; has been employed in the latter for the last two years. Can furnish the best of references. Address W., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A FARM BY A man who understands the care of horses and cattle; is sober, honest and willing; has the best of references from his last employer. Address M. C., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office for two days.

HELP WANTED.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, an experienced Protestant nurse and seamstress, competent to take care of an infant; good City reference required. Apply between the hours of 11 and 1 on Tuesday and Wednesday, 3d and 4th of February, at No. 28 West 36th-st.

WET NURSE WANTED—TO NURSE A BABY five months old, whose present nurse has not milk enough; a healthy and respectable Protestant woman, who has recently lost her own baby, and has no cares of a family to disturb her usefulness, can have this situation by applying at No. 13 West 35th-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 3, from 9 to 12 A. M.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a woman to serve as chambermaid and waitress who has unexceptionable references; none others need apply, to go an hour's drive from New-York; the house has hot and cold water throughout. Apply at No. 933 Broadway, Tuesday, Feb. 3, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

A BOY.—WANTED, A NEAT, ACTIVE, TRUSTY boy, well recommended, to wait upon a dentist's office, and make himself generally useful; must reside near his employer; wages $1 50 per week. Apply at No. 1½ Clinton-place, 8th-st.

CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE girl, about 15 years of age, wanted, to take care of children. Apply, this day, between 10 and 3, at No. 1½ Allen-st., near Division.

COACH BLACKSMITHS WANTED. ON FIRST-CLASS WORK.—Constant employment and good wages. Apply to JOHN C. PARKER & CO., No. 65 East 25th-st.

BLAST FURNACE.—WANTED, A MANAGER and founder for a coke or bituminous coal furnace in Ohio. Address, with references, Box No. 1,797 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR AN OCEAN STEAMER, 2 conductors, 2 brakesmen. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO.—Will pay splendidly. Address, inclosing postage-stamp, Post-office Box No. 788.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE désire se placer pour soigner les enfants, et coudre pouvant produire de bont renseignement. S'addresser pour deux jours en 265 Greene-st., near Bleecker-st.

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

FIRE.	MARINE.
American,	Atlantic,
Continental,	Commercial,
Ætna,	Great Western,
Goodhue,	New-York,
Market,	Mercantile,
North American,	Orient,
Republic,	Pacific,
Security,	Sun,
Washington.	Union.

Purchased by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 46 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, JAN. 26, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1862:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862 .... $5,116,444 87
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1862 .... 1,159,411 05
Total amount of Marine Premiums $6,275,855 92

No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862 .... $4,485,253 68
Losses paid during the same period $2,094,012 17
Returns of Premiums and Expenses $616,693 14

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks $2,626,960 58
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise 1,446,229 47
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages 233,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at 122,388 53
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable 2,464,062 86
Cash in Bank 237,402 20
Total amount of Assets $7,130,794 64

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1861 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company (free of Government tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 7th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1862, for which certificates were issued, amount to $12,753,730
Additional from 1st January, 1862, to 1st January, 1863 1,740,000
Total profits for 20½ years $14,493,730
The certificates previous to 1861 have been redeemed by cash 10,278,560
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1863 .... $4,215,170

By order of the Board.
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pillot,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cornel's Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
Meyer Gans,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	Wm. E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM ST., Jan. 5, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 106 to 120 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Saturday, the seventh day of February proximo, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of one hundred and seventeen, or any portion thereof, of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1863. Also for any other bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Company, for the Sinking Fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.,
By EDW. L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1863.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 27, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and Bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 4th Wednesday of February, A. D. 1863. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their office in the City of Pittsburgh, and at their Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 10th day of February, and remain closed until the 26th of February thereafter.
A. H. BARNES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1863.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS TO THE Capital Stock of the "Globe Fire Insurance Company," of this City, will be opened on Monday, Feb. 2, at the office of the Company, corner of Greenwich and Fulton sts., under the Ocean Bank.

An installment of ten (10) per cent. is payable at the time of subscribing.
D. R. MARTIN,
WM. B. SKIDMORE,
LEONARD KIRBY, Commissioners.

OFFICE DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO., DAYTON, Jan. 30, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS Company will repurchase thirty-six of their 7 per cent. mortgage bonds Nos. 901 to 935 inclusive, at 80 per cent of their par value, as per contract made with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Co., dated Feb. 8, 1859, if presented at the Banking House of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, within sixty days from date hereof.
PRESERVED SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., (Reorganized) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1863.

THE COUPONS SECURED BY THE FIRST mortgage of this Company for $3,500,000, and due the 1st of February, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., in New-York.
W. E. WATSON, Cashier.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY will pay their First Mortgage Bonds in full, at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, on Feb. 10, 1863, at which time interest on said bonds will cease.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

TRENTON IRON CO. STOCK BOUGHT. Dubuque and Sioux City Preferred Stock, do. Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Stock do. Housatonic Railroad Co. stock for sale. Also, stock of the American [illegible] GEO. K. SISTARE, 27 William-st., room No. 6.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1863.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE Company for the fifth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1861 .... $219,722 20
Premiums received from that date, to Dec. 31, 1862 .... 815,521 44
Total amount of Premiums $1,035,243 64
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less Return Premiums,) and Interest received on Investments $725,386 39
Losses paid during the year $411,013 61
Reinsurances, Expenses, and Taxes .... 85,603 64 .... 496,617 25
Net Profits $228,769 14

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year, as follows:

APPORTIONMENT OF PROFITS.

Net Profits $228,769 14
Reserve for estimate claims unadjudicated and bad debts .... 87,164 00—$141,605 14
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of Fifteen per cent. return, on Premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1863 .... 33,990 05—$107,615 09
Deduct dividend already paid to stockholders, being 8 1-6 per cent. on cash capital 40,833 33
Total $66,781 76
Of this residue Thirty per cent. will be paid cash to stockholders, on and after March 10, 1863, being 4 per cent. on cash capital 20,000 00
$46,781 76

There will also be a scrip dividend, payable on and after June 1, 1863, of 2 per cent. on the cash capital, making the total dividend for the year, paid to stockholders, equal to fourteen and one-sixth per cent.

Payable, in cash on and after March 10, 1863, to makers of security notes, being 1½ per cent. on amount of such notes 651 81
$46,129 95

Payable, in scrip, on and after June 1, 1863, to dealers on earned premiums on risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $575,153 40)—8 per cent 46,012 27

Undivided balance $117 68

THE COMPANY HAVE THE FOLLOWING ASSETS:
United States and New-York City Stocks $162,300 00
Loans on demand, on Gold $129,000 00
Cash in Banks 71,661 43
Interest due Jan. 1, 1863, on Investments, and Cash with Agents .... 25,396 50—226,057 93
Reinsurance and Salvage Claims and Unpaid Premiums 45,574 74
Bills Receivable 677,289 36
Scrip of Insurance Companies, Sundry Claims due the Company, &c 24,318 72
Total amount of Assets $1,135,540 75

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
DAN'L W. TELLER, } Committee.

JANUARY 27, 1863.

On and after 1st February, 1863, dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip at the end of each year returns in cash, of premiums paid and earned during the year upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon every open policy (cargo risks) upon which there shall have been earned and paid $300 and upwards, a return of twenty per cent.

2. Upon other voyage risks upon cargo and freight, a return of fifteen per cent.

3. Upon time risks upon hulls and freight, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS:
EDWARD ROWE, of C. Dord & Co.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, of Dickerson, Reed & Co.
GEORGE MILN.
ABEL DENISON, of Denison, Binsse & Co.
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE.
WM. H. HALSEY, of Harbecks & Halsey.
THOS. BARRON.
ROLAND G. MITCHELL, of R. G. Mitchell & Co.
B. C. MORRIS.
ALBERT G. LEE, of Coffin, Bruce, Bishop & Co.
ALBERT E. KENT, of A. E. Kent & Co., Chicago.
THOMAS S. DICKERSON, of Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co., Chicago.
WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President N. Western R. R. Co., Chicago.
JOHN ARMSTRONG, President Milwaukee Co. Bank, Milwaukee
WILLIAM YOUNG, Vice-President Milwaukee Co. Bank, Milwaukee.
ANDREW J. RICH, President Bank of Attica, Buffalo.
DANIEL W. TELLER, of Galwey, Cassado & Teller,
JOS. MORRISON.
WM. H. POPHAM, of Popham & Haxtun.
DAVID OGDEN.
B. C. MORRIS, JR., of Caldwell & Morris.
EZRA NYE.
HENRY J. CAMMANN, of Wilson & Cammann.
THOMAS LORD.
LAWRENCE MYERS, of Lawrence Myers & Co.
CHAS. A. LORD.
ROBERT BOWNE, of Bowne & Co.
GEO. B. SATTERLEE, of Satterlee & Co
JOHN D. BATES, JR., of Bates & Co., Boston.
JEWITT M. RICHMOND, of J. M. Richmond & Co., Buffalo.
MOSES MERICK, of Oswego.
DAVID J. ELY, of Reynolds, Ely & Co., Chicago.
B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Secretary.

The Transfer Books are now open.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 63 WILLIAM-ST., COR. OF CEDAR, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of its charter.

Outstanding premiums Jan. 1, 1862 .... $207,166 97
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1862:
On marine risks $438,835 15
On fire risks .... 42,498 42—481,334 57
Total $688,501 54
Earned premiums on risks, marked off from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1862 .... 449,975 50
Losses paid during the year:
On marine risks $124,819 98
On fire risks .... 12,100 35—$136,920 33
Return premiums and expenses 112,724 88
The Company have the following assets:
Cash on hand $138,490 34
United States, City Banks and other Stocks, Bonds, &c 113,355 00
Loans on Stocks, &c 398,264 37
Bonds and mortgages, interest on do., and on other loans, salvages, re-insurance claims &c 206,435 23
Real estate 70,000 00
Premium notes and bills receivable 298,838 02
Total $1,625,382 96
Balance remaining with the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862 .... $156,473 86

The Board of Trustees have this day

Resolved, That an interest of Six per Cent. be declared and paid on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the first Tuesday in February next. Also,

Resolved, That a dividend of Forty-one per Cent. be declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862, (free of Government tax,) for which certificates will be issued on and after the 8th day of April next. And further

Resolved, That after reserving one million of dollars of profits, the entire amount of scrip issued by the Company prior to the year 1856, and fifty per cent. of the issue of that year will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the third Tuesday of February next, the certificates to be surrendered and canceled to the extent paid.

By order of the Board.
FERDINAND STAGG, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN FALCONER,	JAYME RIERA,
MOSES TAYLOR,	SUMNER R. STONE,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,	R. R. GRAVES,
JOHN P. NESMITH,	JAMES W. ELWELL,
PAUL SPOFFORD,	SIDNEY GREENE,
E. J. ANDERSON,	JOHN M. STOREY,
JOHN C. HITCHCOCK,	J. B. DICKINSON,
S. D. BABCOCK,	J. SELIGMAN,
PETER V. KING,	AUG. B. THEIROTT,
JAMES A. WILLIAMSON,	DAVID B. TURNER,
H. L. ROUTH,	W. A. KETELTAS,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	A. R. FROTHINGHAM,
H. H. MUNSELL,	J. NELSON TAPPAN,
ANDREW V. STOUT,	WM. BELL.
EDWARD WILLETS,	

F. S. LATHROP, President.
JNO. S. TAPPAN, Vice-President.
FERDINAND STAGG, Secretary.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S.
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
5-20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7-30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates,
Demand Notes for duties,

AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 34 Wall-st.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1863.

INTEREST ON THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after Feb. 2, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Income Bond Coupons of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the Broadway Bank.
JOHN N. DENNISON, Treasurer.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORPORATED CITY COMPANIES—Bought and sold for investment.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED,
Home Insurance Company Stock,
Consolidated Stage Company Stock,
American Coal Company Stock,
Commerce Insurance Company Stock,
Chemung Railroad Company Stock,
By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP,
Interest payable Tuesday, Feb. 3.
Wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN & SON.
No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William-st.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD CO.—Interest due 1st proximo, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid by Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice President.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—RESOLVED, THAT THE TREASURER be directed to announce that a Dividend of Two per Cent. be paid on the full paid and scrip shares and Canceled Bonds Scrip of this Company on the 2d day of February next, free of Government tax; that the same be paid on all shares on which the calls shall have been duly paid, and that this payment on the full paid shares shall be in anticipation of the coupon of Two per Cent. due on said shares under the Deed of Trust, payable 1st July next.

Resolved, That the transfer books of this Company be closed on the 22d inst., and be reopened on the 2d day of February.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, on the Preferred Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the year ending 31st December, 1862, payable at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, on the 17th day of February next, to those parties in whose names the stock is registered at the closing of the Books. The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 3 o'clock on Monday, the 2d, and open on the 17th of February. By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 1 Pine-st., Jan. 29, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual *Dividend of Four per Cent.*, (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863. By order.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Tuesday, the 10th proximo.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 13th instant, a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable to the Stockholders on the 2d day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 26th inst., to the 31st, inclusive.

Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.
By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
January 16, 1863.

57TH DIVIDEND.—THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. out of the profits for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.
DEC 10, 1862. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent. to the stockholders of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

An interest dividend of Six Per Cent. on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 10th of February next.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, is this day declared, payable on MONDAY, Feb. 9 proximo, free of Government tax.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 13, 1863.—A Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) ex. Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable on and after Feb. 10. The transfer book will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Feb. 2. The transfer books are closed until that date.
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1863, will be open for Inspection and Review from and after MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1863, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1863, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period abovementioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The Act of 1859 provides that "During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of Taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN, } Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading, curb, gutter and flagging in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Paving with trap-block Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues. For sewering Vestry-street from Hudson to Greenwich-street. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, east side of Fourth-avenue, half way between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, and One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth-street. both sides of Fiftieth street, between First and Second avenues. Both sides of Vestry-street, between Hudson and Greenwich streets, and west side of Hudson-street. between Vestry and Laight streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 24, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—2d floor.

MEDICAL.

NATURE'S REMEDY.

Of the thousand compounds presented to the public during the past forty years, it is safe to affirm that none of them can in truth be compared with the INFALLIBLE for uniformly good results! In a retrospective view of an extensive practice of near half a century, in which thousands have been cured, it is difficult to find a single case of "gonorrhea" that has not been extirpated promptly by the INFALLIBLE.

Remedies in use for the cure of this disease almost invariable produce "stricture," which is a hundred fold worse than the original infirmity!

Young men, do not patronize quack doctors or quack medicines! Avoid them as you would life-long suffering! Take the INFALLIBLE only, follow the instructions, and a cure is certain, with no injurious effects.

Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House; and S. CAMPBELL, corner 8th and 28th-sts. Price $1 50 per jar. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address Sole Agent for the United States,
J. S. BAKER, No. 429 Broadway.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York: or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

"Dr. Hammond's Book is a reliable one."—[Prof. POTTER, Editor of the *American Med. and Surg. Journal.*

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. To be had in this City, only, of the Publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the Author, No. 31 East 27th-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one speciality enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

SALE OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK

AT
NEW-ORLEANS,
On MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1863.

The following thoroughbred horses, formerly the property of

DUNCAN F. KENNER:

PANIC, by GLENCOE, bay horse, 5 years old. This horse is one of the best racers that ever started. He beat Wellwood two-mile heats, and Lightning three-mile heats; and ran a four-mile heat last Winter, on the Metairie Course, close to 7m. 30s. Ten thousand dollars was offered to Kenner for him, and refused.

WHALE, by VULTURE, a bay stallion, 10 years old; a capital racer—winner at all distances—never was beaten.

BAY STALLION, 4 years old, by Vulture, out of Medina. This colt has never started. In training, he has shown uncommon speed.

GRAY FILLY, by Whale, 3 years. Has never started, but shown great speed in training.

BAY FILLY, by Whale, 3 years; never started, but has shown good speed.

IMP. CHESTNUT FILLY, by Slane, 3 years; never started.

IMP. BAY FILLY, by Rubicon, 3 years; never started.

CHESTNUT FILLY, by Lexington, 5 years; never started.

CHESTNUT COLT, by Servant, 2 years; never trained.

FRANK CHEATHAM, g. s., by Servant, 4 years.

BLACK MARE, by Servant, 4 years.

Also, the following thoroughbred horses, formerly the property of W. J. MINOR, viz.:

BEN WEST, stallion, by Vandyke, he by Trustee, 5 years old; winner at one and two miles, and never beaten.

CHESTNUT STALLION, Preserve, by Lecompte, 7 years.

CASTA DIVA, bay mare, by Vulture, 7 years.

BAY MARE, by Brown Dick, 5 years.

BAY FILLY, by Vulture, 2 years.

BAY FILLY, by Imp. Sarpedon, 2 years.

These horses and mares will be
SOLD BY AUCTION TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER
FOR CASH,
On MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1863.

By order of
Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf.
S. B. HOLABIRD, Col., A. D. C. and Chief Quartermaster Dep't Gulf.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to [illegible] o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, GRACE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Weds'y, Mar. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
N[illegible]GIAN,
Capt. McMASTER, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $[illegible]0 and $[illegible]7; Steerage, found with good provisions, $[illegible]. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL

FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.,
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
AUGUSTA DINSMORE,
CAPT. A. M. SMITH,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 2 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.

The MARY SANFORD will succeed the AUGUSTA DINSMORE, and sail on or about the 14th.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 3d of February.

The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The new and splendid side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH	Saturday	Feb. 7
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	Feb. 14
ETNA	Saturday	Feb. 21

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	[illegible]	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP HANSA, CAPT. H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, FEB. 14, at 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:—

For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA.—THE A NO. 1 BRITISH STEAMSHIPS MELITA, 1,400 tons, Capt. Corbett, and SHELDRAKE, 1,000 tons, Capt. John Archer, will be dispatched alternately every two weeks as above.

The steamer SHELDRAKE will sail from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

Price of first cabin passage $50.

For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at No. 26 Broadway, or at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 2; MONDAY, March 2.

Passage money to Nassau	$50
Passage money to Havana	70

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHED by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.

Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:35 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.15 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y. opposite Lord & Taylor's, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$1,600—$500 CASH, THE BALANCE on mortgage for five years, if desired, will buy the three-story frame house, No. 155 Devoe-st., near Smith-st., Williamsburgh.

$2,200 will buy the frame cottage and lot, corner of Smith and Ainslie sts., Williamsburgh, only two blocks from Grand-st. line of cars.

$8,500 for a three-story brick house and lot on Van Brunt-st., near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn; store on first floor, with bay window, shelving, gas fixtures, water, &c.; rents for $30 per month.
E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A 4-STORY, HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, all the improvements, including gas fixtures, pier and mantle glasses, new and of extra size, between 5th and 6th avs. Price, $16,000. Also, a 3-story brick high-stoop, 23.3x53 feet, deep lot, 29th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Price, $14,500. Also, a 4-story brownstone, near 5th av., in 31st-st., 25x55; lot half a block. Price, $20,000. Also, a 3-story brown-stone, corner of Lexington-av. and —st. Price, $10,500. Also, a number of desirable houses in good locations at reasonable prices. Apply to J. S. MOORE, No. 292 4th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE HANDSOME, modern built house and lot No. 77 East 34th-st., second house from Park (4th) av.; is four stories; brown stone front; built in the best manner, elegantly finished, and seventy-five feet deep to third story, containing all the modern improvements; of superior construction; in one of the most pleasant locations on Murray Hill. For terms and permits to view the premises apply to E. B. CLAYTON'S SONS, No. 157 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY.

House and lot No. 255 East 14th st., near Avenue A.
House and lot No. 66 Carmine-st., near Bedford-st.
House and lot No. 148 West 36th-st., near 8th-av.
House and lot No. 124 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

R. AMERMAN,
No. 1,179 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOUR FIRST-class, four-story, brown stone front houses, on a street 75 feet wide, Nos. 131, 133, 135 and 139 Amity-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., with all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner by days' work; at present occupied by first-class tenants. Apply to WM. BEARD, No. 34 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE GREENWICH-STREET PROPERTY TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The three four-story stores, Nos. 191, 193 and 195 Greenwich-st., between Fulton and Dey sts., comprising a front of 56 feet by 83 deep. Apply to WM. DE KLYN, No. 105 Greenwich-av., or J. F. TYSEN, No. 4 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE IN MOUNT VERNON—TWO story and basement house, on corner of 6th-av. and 4th-st.; house is well finished throughout, with necessary out-buildings; lot, 100 by 105 feet; various kinds of fruit and shrubbery. Inquire on the premises. Terms easy; price, $3,000.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE.—IN 52D-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D avs., a new brown stone-front house. Price $5,500. One in 53d-st.; both three stories and basements, good neighborhoods; all modern improvements. Inquire on premises of the owner, 126 East 52d-st.

FOR SALE.—GREEN-BACKS WANTED FOR A first-class, brownstone-front, four-story house in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs; rented for one year from May next. For permission to see it, apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 586 6th-av.

FOR SALE LOW—A THREE-STORY PHILADELPHIA brick front house, with all the modern improvements, No. 61 3d-st., near 2d-av. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY ON CLINTON-av., Brooklyn, new house, stable and garden. Address LEWIS BEACH, No. 94 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES—THE TIME TO INVEST.—One or two hundred of every style, price and location, offered by MILES & HOOD No. 32 Pine st., N. Y.

DRUG STORE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for town lots, at Egg Harbor, N. J., or Hicksville, L. I.; both well located close to railroad dépôts; will trade liberally. Address H. A. B., Patten's Hotel, Greenwich-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

AT WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE—A country place of about eight acres of land, a half mile from the landing; a commodious house of 11 rooms; the ground well stocked with fruit trees; a fine garden, with a choice variety of small fruits. Apply to WM. H. COX, Cashier of Mechanics' Bank, or on the premises to BENJAMIN COX.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A HANDSOME, two-story double cottage, eligibly located on a ¾-acre plot tastefully laid out, and well stocked with fruits and berries; within three minutes' walk of dépôt. For sale low, and terms easy. Inquire at No. 30 Broadway, 3d floor.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-class country residence; location central—about five minutes' walk from dépôt. House large and airy; fourteen rooms above basement; fine garden, fruit trees, barn, henery, &c., &c., all in excellent order. For an interview address Box No. 843 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE COUNTRY seat at Elizabeth City, N. J., large house, all kinds of fruit, shade trees, &c., about 6 acres of land, situated in South-st., known as Joseph Benjamin's place. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, 586 6th-av.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF ABOUT 90 acres, late the property of Israel Mott, deceased, situated in the town of White Plains, Westchester Co., on the road leading from White Plains to Rye, about 2½ miles from White Plains dépôt, and 3½ from Rye dépôt on New Haven road. On said farm is a house, barn and other out-buildings; is well watered; has fruit of various kinds, including three apple orchards in full bearing; on said farm are three splendid building sites, and is well calculated to divide into three small places. If not sold at private sale before the 3d of March, will on that day be sold at public auction, at 12 o'clock, on the premises. Ten per cent. of purchase money paid down on day of sale, and the rest on 1st day of April. For particulars apply to WILLIAM MOTT, on the premises, SOLOMON MOTT, near said farm, or J. A. MOTT, No. 62 West 10th-st., New-York.

A VALUABLE FARM AND PEACH ORCHARD FOR SALE.—Situated about 25 miles north from Baltimore, within a short distance of a railroad station, and easy of access by rail or water from New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore; containing 1,000 acres, 600 under cultivation, well-fenced and highly improved, part of balance of heavy and valuable timber. Buildings first-class, and cost over $25,000. The orchards contain 14,000 choice peach trees, a large proportion of which will be in full bearing the coming season; 500 apple trees and several hundred dwarf and standard pear, cherry and other fruit trees, all of the finest varieties. The farm can be rented, and will be guaranteed to pay ten per cent. Full particulars given and map of the tract shown on application to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLY SITUATED FARM at Uniontown, N. J., on the New-Jersey Railroad, 20 miles from New-York. The whole Farm of 76 acres lies in the village, and can be divided into village lots. Has abundance of fruit. House opposite the depot, and three minutes' walk from it. Barn, stables, granary and all necessary out-houses; two good wells; a never-failing stream runs through the farm. Can be purchased for $200 per acre, or would be exchanged for City property. Apply at WOOD BROTHERS, carriage manufacturers, No. 356 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 20th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 343 Bowery, corner of 3d st.

FOR SALE.—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 300 acres, on stage route west of Newburgh. Has excellent farm buildings, plenty of fruit, good soil, &c. Would exchange in part. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE—Twenty-five acres, fine house, large and new farmhouse, barns, &c. Finest fruits in great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

ELEGANT HOUSE AND STABLE ON UNION-SQUARE TO RENT.—To let or lease, for three or five years, the commodious house No. 20 Union-square, the residence of the late John Griswold, Esq., and located on the northeast corner of Union-square and 15th-st. The house is in complete order, and ready for occupancy at a week's notice. The drawing-rooms and dining-room, butler's pantry, &c., are about 100 feet long; large conservatory and smoking-room, light and airy chambers, &c., &c.

Can only be seen by a permit from
[65] HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND IMPROVEMENTS on the property Nos. 40 and 42 Spring-st. The improvements consist of two tenement brick houses, in the rear of which is a coal yard. The lots are 50x115; would suit for manufacturing purposes. The lease has 13 years to expire, with the privilege of purchasing the property. It is desirably located, it being an equal distance between Broadway and Bowery. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE SKIDMORE, No. 16 Nassau-st., Room No. 5. Office hours from 12 to 3.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF NINTH-st., and in the rear of the Broadway lots, a valuable leasehold, 25x½ block, very desirable for investment, as it will at once command a large rental for business purposes. FITTON & JONES, No. 25 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE ON BROADWAY—Between 17th and 18th sts., a large, well-lighted factory and wareroom, five stories high, 110 feet by 25, with rear entrance on 18th-st. Apply to WOOD BROTHERS, No. 356 Broadway.

TO LET—THE TWO NEW FIVE-STORY, WHITE marble front stores, Nos. 129 and 131 Grand-st., corner Crosby st., each 25x80 feet. Will be rented together or separate. Possession given immediately. Terms moderate. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, 182 Grand-st.

TO LET.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.—A SPLENDID location to let; roomy; rent moderate, and business enough already on the premises. For particulars inquire at the Institute, southwest corner 11th st. and 6th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, A HOUSE 25 feet wide, between 4th and 6th avs., above 14th-st. The 5th-av. preferred. Cash will be paid. Address, with full particulars, D. J. C., Room No. 14, No. 169 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR A TERM OF years, from May 1, by a small family, without children, an English basement house, not less than twenty feet wide, furnished or unfurnished, on or near 5th-av., not below 14th-st. Address, stating terms, location, &c., J. T., Box No. 903 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR A family of four persons, for three months or longer, either in New-York or Brooklyn; unexceptionable references given, both as regards character, responsibility and care of furniture. Address W., Box No. 555 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED to rent, a furnished house in 5th-av. Address Box No. 3,958 Post-office.

WANTED—A FRONT OFFICE IN THE BASEMENT or first story, in the neighborhood of Wall and William sts. Address H. R., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF 1,500 BARRELS WHITE BEANS, CONDEMNED.

Will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at "Tyson's" storehouse, No. 53 West-st., near Rector:

1,500 barrels White Beans, rejected and condemned.

The above have just been inspected, and will be sold as four different qualities, viz.:

No. 1. —— barrels, 1st quality.
No. 2. —— barrels, 2d quality.
No. 3. —— barrels, 3d quality.
No. 4. —— barrels, 4th quality.
Also, 22 barrels Army Bread.
1 bag Army Bread.

Sale positive. Terms cash.

Sale by order of Lieut.-Col. A. B. EATON, & C. Gen'l of Subsistence.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1863, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Joel Wolfe, Executor of the estate of Martin Martin, &c.

25 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank, $100.
10 shares Market Bank, par $100.
50 shares National Bank, par $50.
29 shares Metropolitan Bank, par $100.
25 shares American Exchange Bank, par $100.

Also, about

250 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, par $25.
100 shares Manhattan Bank, par $50.
10 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., par $100.
50 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company, par $50.
40 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co., par $50.
80 shares United States Fire Insurance Co., par $25.
25 shares Green Bay, Milwaukie and Chicago Railroad Company, par.
3 First Mortgage Bonds Hud. River Rd., $1,000 each.
1 Second Mort. Bonds Hudson River Rd., $1,000.

Sale by order of Messrs. J. & J. STUART & Co., Trustees.

50 shares Merchants' Bank, par $50.
40 shares American Exchange Bank, par $100.
100 shares Tradesmen's Bank, par $40.
100 shares Phenix Bank, par $20.
50 shares Mercantile Bank, par $100.
100 shares Butchers and Drovers', par $25.
70 shares Fulton Bank, par $30.
25 shares Leather Manufacturers' Bank, $100.

Lists at No 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

$600,000 CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD BONDS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1863, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

$600,000 Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company.

These Bonds are a second mortgage on 100 miles of road, and a third mortgage on 100 miles additional.

The sale is made for the purpose of retiring the first mortgage bonds of the Company, and first mortgage bonds will be received in payment for bids. When the first bonds are retired, this mortgage will be a second mortgage on the whole road, 200 miles in length.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of first-class work, including parlor suites of various styles and coverings; library and reception suites, chamber suites, dining-room suites, bookcases, etageres, secretaries, buffets, extension tables, &c., making a very superb stock. For absolute sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF BANK AND INSURANCE STOCKS.—By order of the Executors of CALEB BRUSH and C. CAULDWELL, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

Shrs.		Shrs.	
40	Columbia Fire Ins. Co.	30	Knickerbocker F. In. Co.
20	People's Fire Ins Co.	100	Tradesman's Bank.
12	Howard Fire Ins. Co.	65	Market Bank.
100	Merchants' Exch. Bank.	36	N. Y. & N. H. R. Co.—genuine.
100	Butchers' & Drovers' Bk.	224	Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co.
1	N. Y. Society Library.	50	Paterson & Hudson Riv R. Co.
10	Knickerbocker F. In. Co.	10	People's Fire Ins. Co.
15	Second-av. R. Co.		
10	Continental Fire In. Co.		
80	Greenwich Fire Ins. Co.		

Catalogues at No. 5½ Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE WHISKY, CONDEMNED STORES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c., BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL, AT auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department, 2,300 gallons whisky, abolished as part of the Navy rations.

PROVISIONS—92,850 lbs. bread, 1,024 lbs. rice, 3,641 gallons beans, 2,700 lbs. flour, 34 bbls. flour; also, a quantity of beef, coffee, tea, butter, dried apples, &c.

CLOTHING, &c.—1,100 woolen blankets, round jackets, cloth, satinet and duck trowsers, flannel over and under shirts and drawers, seamless coats and caps, calf and kip shoes, and a quantity of flannel, satinet and canvas duck.

SMALL STORES.—Tobacco, soap, shoe and scrub brushes, ribbons, knives, combs, &c.

Also, a quantity of empty boxes, barrels, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE AT AUCTION OF 127 VERY VALUABLE LOTS OF GROUND, in the immediate vicinity of Central Park, being on 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 102d and 103d sts., between 3d and 5th avs.; also, on 8th-av. and McComb's Dam Road, 152d and 153d sts., near the to-be terminus of the 8th-av. Railroad; also, on 12th-av. and 88th-st., being near the North River, and having a fine view of the same, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years, or the whole can be paid, as the purchaser may desire. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

B. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 115 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
At the Stable, No. 88 Grand-st.,
THE HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS AND RARE SPECIMENS OF IMPORTED CATTLE,
belonging to the estate of
THE LATE E. P. CHRISTY.

Catalogues now ready.
JAMES S. LIBBY,
Collector for the Estate.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.

At 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. — Franklin-square, between Gates-av. and Quincy-st.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—ROSEWOOD parlor suite, in crimson brocatel; centre tables, book-case, books, rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, marble top hat stand, chairs, dinner and tea sets, plated ware, carpets, oil cloths, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

THE ATTENTION OF MECHANICS, MER-chants and small Capitalists is called to the large sale of desirable and cheap lots and gores situated in the upper part of the City, to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. For full description, see auction column. Book-maps at the auctioneers' office, 3 Pine-st.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, hatstands, sofa-beds, chairs, tables, rosewood suites in reps, carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, beds and bedding, mattresses, cottage suites, &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—$5,600 UNITED STATES Two-Years Six Per Cent. Loan: A 556 to 559, four bonds, $1,000 each; B 551, one bond, $1,000; A 1,306 to 1,311, six bonds, $100 each. Payable to the order of the subscriber, not indorsed. $500 United States Loan of 1881, 6 per cent., with Coupons No. 4,144. The public are cautioned not to negotiate the above. Payment has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid by the subscriber for their delivery to him.
HENRY DELAFIELD, No. 6 West 18th-st.

LOST.—ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST ULT., BE-tween 12th and 14th sts., an ENVELOPE, containing a small sum of money. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at R. VAN DIEN'S, care of W. I. GRAHAM, No. 51 William-st.

LOST—A POCKET DIARY, CONTAINING PAPERS of no value but to the owner. A reward of $3 will be given on returning it to O. HARGER, at the counter of the *New-York Times* Publication Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TO-NIGHT,
ITALIAN OPERA FOR ONE NIGHT.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.

Mr. GRAU respectfully announces that he will give one night of Italian Opera in Brooklyn, on
THIS TUESDAY, Feb. 3,
the only one he can possibly give during his present season. On this occasion the following extraordinary performance will be given:

The entire of Verdi's renowned opera of
ERNANI.
With
Mad. LORINI..........as..........Elvira
And the first act of LA TRAVIATA.
Mlle. CORDIER in her celebrated rôle of........Violetta

The ticket offices are now open at the Brooklyn Academy and Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

VESPRES.

Director..........J. GRAU

TO-MORROW, positively LAST NIGHT but one of the Opera.

TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) Feb. 4, revival of Verdi's famous opera,
THE VESPRES SICILLIENNE.

Mme. LORINI	as the	Duchess Elena	
Brignoli	Arrigo	Amodio	Monfort
Susini	John of Procida	Barili	Vandemort

Mr. Grau regrets to state that it will be entirely impossible for him to extend his season beyond the 7th of February, as he is bound by contract to open the Boston Academy on Feb. 9.

FRIDAY, Feb. 6—Grand Gala Night.
Mozart's Immortal Masterwork,
DON GIOVANNI, (Don Juan,)
With an immense cast.

This will be positively the last Opera night of the present season.

SATURDAY—Last Grand Matinée.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

OPERA MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 12½ o'clock.
Doors open at 11½c.
LAST GRAND MATINEE.
Sale of tickets will commence to-morrow.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY.

THIRD WEEK
of the triumphantly successful engagement of
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN,
whose impressive, natural and pathetic rendition of the
JEWISH MAIDEN
has created the most profound dramatic sensation, and attracted a series of the most crowded and fashionable audiences ever assembled in this City.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3, and every evening this week, will be presented the beautiful romantic play entitled
LEAH,
THE FORSAKEN.

Superb and exquisite Scenery by Mr. J. B. Selwyn.

Original Music, composed expressly, by Mr. Robert Stoepel.

Characteristic Dances and Appointments by Messrs. Phillipe and Wallis.

LEAH, the Jewess..........MISS BATEMAN
and an unrivaled cast, embracing the names of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mr. Edwin Adams, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Lanergan, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Wilson, Mmes. Chanfrau, Kennett and the admirable chorus.

This interesting play combines the sweet simplicity of a fireside story, with a fierce and startling portrayal of the wildest and deepest of all human passions.

LOVE TURNED TO HATE.

The performances will conclude at 10½ precisely, affording ample time for obtaining cars, stages, &c.

NOTICE.

Mr. Wheatley regrets that he is unable to comply with the desire so frequently expressed during the past week by hundreds unable to obtain seats, that they might be secured in the balcony as well as the parquet during Miss Bateman's engagement. With the sincerest wish to oblige his patrons, he feels convinced he will best serve the great body of the public by a strict adherence to the established rule of the house. The box sheet, however, will be kept open for a week in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.

POSITIVELY
THE LAST WEEK
of
THE BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL CUBAS,
and the great character actor,
MR. C. W. COULDOCK.
THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, Feb. 3,
Will be presented, for the second time in New-York, a new drama, entitled
THE ADVOCATE'S LAST CAUSE,
In which Mr. C. W. COULDOCK will sustain his original rôle of Monsieur De Vernet; Madame La Rose, MISS COULDOCK.

After which the grand ballet,
LA FLOR DE SEVILLE,
In which the beautiful Cubas will appear, sustained by Sig. Ximenes and a full Corps de Ballet. To be followed by a new drama, also presented for the 2d time, entitled,
ONE TOUCH OF NATURE.

Penholder..........Mr. C. W. Couldock
Constance..........Miss Couldock

To conclude, by special desire, with the second act of the military drama,
THE FRENCH SPY.

Due notice will be given of the repetition of
THE CHIMNEY CORNER.
MONDAY, Feb. 9,
EDWIN BOOTH.

BANVARD'S MISSISSIPPI.—THE GREAT Original Panorama, with the new one of THE WAR, at the Hall of Art, No. 652 Broadway, every EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, at 3. Tickets, 25c. Children, 15c.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan 26, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of February next, for furnishing by contract at the Dépôt of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this city,

10,000 axes.
10,000 axe-handles.
10,000 hatchets.
10,000 pick-axe handles.
5,000 spades.
40,000 india rubber blankets.
5,000 drum heads, batter.
5,000 drum heads, snare.
5,000 sets drum snares.
40 infantry regimental colors with cases.

Samples of which may be seen at this office, to which all the articles must conform in every respect and be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors.

Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries. Bids must be accompanied by proper guaranty for the execution of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any portion or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Axes, Hatchets, &c.," as the case may be, and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dep. Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROPOSALS for Machinery," will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 12 o'clock, for the following articles of Machinery, viz.:

One double-geared Slide Lathe, to swing 36 inches diameter; bed-plate to turn 18 feet; compound rest for boring and turning cones; change wheels for screw cutting; dead rest for holding work to be bored in the end; two face plates, and one universal chuck and overhead motion complete, and to furnish wheels for cutting screw 9, 10 and 11-inch guns.

One double-geared Slide Lathe, to swing 30 inches diameter, bed-plate to turn 14 feet, compound rest for boring and turning cones, change-wheels for screw cutting, dead rest for holding work to be bored in the end, two face-plates and one universal chuck and overhead motion complete, and to furnish wheels for cutting screw 9, 10 and 11-inch guns.

Two double-geared Slide Lathes, to swing 18 inches diameter, bed-plate to turn 8 feet, compound rest for boring and turning cones, change wheels for screw cutting, dead rest for holding work to be bored in the end, two face-plates, and one universal chuck and overhead motion complete.

One double-geared column Drilling Machine, with adjustable table so arranged that any part of the table can be brought under the drill, to take in work four feet high, to bore holes up to 12 inches in diameter, with adjustable self-acting feeding motion and overhead driving motion complete.

One Stationary Engine (horizontal) of 11-inch cylinder—3 feet stroke.

One Planing Machine to plane 8 feet; to be 30 inches high and 30 inches wide, and overhead driving motion complete.

Bids will be required for each article separately, not separating component parts, and the awards will be made to the lowest bidder, in the manner prescribed by law.

They are to be put up in their proper places by the seller, who must guaranty that they will run smoothly and perform the work expected of them for thirty days, before they can be received and paid for.

If the engine or any of the machines fail in their working, or break down within the time above specified, they are to be removed entirely at the cost of the seller.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, certified to by some officer of the Government, setting forth that the bidder, if his offer is the lowest, will immediately enter into contract, if it is deemed necessary, for the faithful performance of the work.

Any additional information required can be obtained at the Ordnance Office at the Navy Yard.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED "PROPOSALS for Iron," will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 6th day of February, at 12 o'clock, for

87,200 pounds of Round Iron.
25,200 pounds of Flat Iron.
6,850 pounds of Thimble Iron.
13,200 pounds of Square Iron.

To be of the best American Ulster Iron, and of assorted sizes, to be delivered at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, free of all expense to the Government, and subject to the usual inspection of the Navy-yard. Further particulars may be ascertained upon application to this office.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, certified to by some officer of the Government, setting forth that the bidder, if his offer is the lowest, will immediately enter into contract, if it is deemed necessary, for the faithful performance of the work.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12½ P. M. of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1863, for each of the following works, viz.:

A new Fire Alarm Bell for the Fifty-first-street Bell Tower;

A new Fire Alarm Bell for Union Market.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.

Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, Jan. 23, 1863.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S

BEGIN AT 8.
THIS EVENING, (TUESDAY,)
TWELFTH AND LAST NIGHT
of Mr. Lester Wallack's very popular comic drama,
CENTRAL PARK;
OR THE
HOUSE WITH TWO DOORS.

Wyndham Otis	Mr. Lester Wallack
Kerr Flamberry	Mr. John Gilbert
Mr. Myrtle	Mr. Norton
Harry Dunsford	Mr. Reynolds
Robert Crutch, from England	Mr. Young
Bayley	Mr. Parkes
Skeesicks, a boatman	Mr. C. Parsloe, Jr
William	Mr. Turner
Grabbies, a city policeman	Mr. Browne
Dobson, a Central Park policeman	Mr. Hudson
Mrs. Kerr Flamberry	Miss Gannon
Flora Myrtle	Miss Madeline Henriques
Bridget Tooligan	Mrs. John Sefton
Mittens	Mrs. Reeves

WEDNESDAY, (in compliance with numerous requests and letters received for its repetition,) will be acted the
ROAD TO RUIN,
With its celebrated and unequaled distribution.

THURSDAY, fifteenth and last night of the new comedy
BOSOM FRIENDS.

FRIDAY, third time this season of Bulwer's great play of the
LADY OF LYONS.

SATURDAY, Morton's very attractive standard comedy,
SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

MONDAY—Eighth and last time for the present of
A BACHELOR OF ARTS.

HENRIETTE and MARRIED RAKE are in rehearsal.

Box book open for any of the above evenings from 8 to 3.

To be repeated—"Pauline," "Money," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Heiress," "Love and Money," and "The Provoked Husband, or a Journey to London."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Lessee and Manageress..........Miss Laura Keene

Open at 7, begin at 7½ o'clock.

FIFTH WEEK
FIFTH WEEK
FIFTH WEEK
Of the successful engagement of
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MRS JOHN WOOD,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG.
Who will appear this evening as
PAUL, THE PET,
PAUL, THE PET,
PAUL, THE PET.
Her performance of which is hailed on every representation with
LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE,
LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3,
PET OF THE PETTICOATS.

PAUL (the Pet)..........MRS. JOHN WOOD
With an excellent cast of characters and a numerous Corps de Ballet.

The Comedietta of
SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

With Mr. J. T. Raymond as Jack Cabbage, Mr. H. F. Daly as Impulse, Mr. J. H. Stoddart as Gen. Dornton, Miss Nickinson as Sophia, Mrs. J. H. Stoddart as Clarissa, and Mrs. A. Hind as Mrs. Impulse.

Great preparations are being made for the production on
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9,
Of a new and revised version of Planche's
FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS.

MRS. JOHN WOOD	in the	PRINCIPAL ROLE
MR. C. WALCOT, Sen.	as	KING LACHRYMOSO
THE ARAB GIANT	as	GALIFRON

With a powerful chorus
SEATS CAN BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, FEB. 3,
RISETTE LA MILLIONNAIRE,
LE CODE DES FEMMES,
LES FUREURS DE L'AMOUR.

Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.

Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

LAUGHING (WITHOUT) GAS.—LADIES will be experimented upon THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at Clinton Hall, after Prof. BRITTAN'S Psychological Lecture. Vinegar will be changed (in taste) to honey, sugar to salt, &c. No experiments on Wednesday evening. Single tickets, 15 cents; two for 25 cents; five for 50 cents.

LECTURES.

WENDELL PHILLIPS IN BROOKLYN.

"OUR FUTURE"
Will be the subject of
A LECTURE BY WENDELL PHILLIPS
In Plymouth Church, Brooklyn,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 3.

Doors open at 7; lecture at 8. Tickets, 25 cents; for sale at Swayne's, No. 210 Fulton-st., and Rose's, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and at Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS

Will talk on the President's Emancipation Proclamation and the arming of black men,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 6, 1863,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

Admission 25c. Platform tickets 50c., to be had of Sinclair Tousey, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. Waters, No. 481 Broadway, and at the Office of the Anglo African, No. 48 Beekman-st.

INSTRUCTION.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 106 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton.

ALFRED GREENLEAF, }
EDWARD E. BRADBURY, } Principals.

A new quarter in this School is now commencing, with every desirable educational facility. Tuition, $5 to $25.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 2, 1863.

BENJAMIN MASON'S

COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL
YONKERS, N. Y.

For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR works on Book-keeping, continues to give private lessons in
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
At his Rooms, No. 596 Broadway.

Terms—For short course of practice in double entry with mercantile calculations	$25
For extra and finished course in do. do.	40

Circulars on application.

Those who cannot avail themselves of the advantages of a course of practice under the guidance of the author, will do well to procure one of the following works, which are admirably adapted for private study:

MARSH'S COURSE OF DOUBLE ENTRY, 8vo., printed in colors	$1 75
MARSH'S COURSE OF SINGLE ENTRY, 8vo., printed in colors	$1 25
. Same works in Spanish.	
MARSH'S BANK BOOK-KEEPING, 4to, printed in colors	$5 00
MARSH'S set of BLANK BOOKS for Students, six to the set	1 25

Remitted per mail free, on receipt of the price.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—SPRING Term, March 26. Brick buildings; best sustained boarding Seminary in the State; $40 for fourteen weeks' board, fuel, washing and common English. Special terms to ladies. Superior advantages in languages, sciences and music. A first-class Commercial College, with bank, model store, and all the approved apparatus. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

$70 50 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION half-year, from Feb. 20 to July 22, at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments. (Both sexes)—14 teachers.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Irvington Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-four miles from New-York. The next session (half year) commences Feb. 9. For circulars, address the Principal. ALFRED STEBBINS, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Winter Term will open on the second MONDAY in February. P. A. ANDREU.

TEACHERS.

AS TUTOR.—A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT, graduate of a New-England College, and lately returned from a tour in the East Indies, desires a situation as tutor, in a family or school, where he can devote two or three hours during the day. References furnished. Address H. L. C., Box No. 4,697 Post-office.

A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching, and well qualified to instruct in common and higher English, including drawing, wishes a situation for a part or the whole of the time. May be seen daily, from 9 to 12 o'clock, at Townsend's Academy, No. 280 Bowery, or a note addressed to TEACHER, as above, will receive attention.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as governess, by a young lady, capable of teaching the English branches and Latin; also will give lessons on the piano and guitar. For information address immediately Post-office Box No. 3,381, New-York. Best of references given.

A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, INSTRUMENTAL and vocal, desires an engagement in school or otherwise; has had long experience and can produce first-class testimonials and City references; if desired would engage to instruct other branches. Address PIANIST, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 7½ o'clock. BENSON J. LOSSING, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, will read a paper on *Hull's Campaign in the Northwest.*
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF Southern New-York, will hold the semi-annual session, in its room, Odd-Fellows' Hall, corner Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY, 4th inst., at 7½ P. M. By order
JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

OPERATORS TAUGHT ON SINGER'S and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines by experienced operators. Hemming, guaging, braiding and tucking taught perfect for $1. Shirt making and family sewing at No. 135 Amity-st., near 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

NOW OR NEVER!
THE GREAT WEDDING
Positively takes place on TUESDAY, Feb. 10, when
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
will be
MARRIED TO GEN. TOM THUMB.
After which she will never be exhibited. Consequently
ONLY FIVE DAYS MORE
remain for the public to pay court to the magnificent
LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY.
Her like has never been seen, and never will be again.
THE SIX THOUSAND YEARS
of the world's existence has never produced her equal before.
SO SMALL! SO BEAUTIFUL! SUCH AN ELEGANT FORM!!! SO SWEET!!! SO AMIABLE!!!!
To see her is to love and admire her.
TO MISS SEEING HER NOW!
is to miss it forever, the little General declaring that
SHE SHALL NOT BE EXHIBITED AS HIS WIFE.
COME, THEN, NOW, ONE AND ALL,
LADIES, CHILDREN, FAMILIES,
and see this charming little wonder. The interest of her exhibition is greatly enhanced by her appearing in
A NEW AND SPLENDID DRESS EVERY DAY,
IN HER ELEGANT JEWELRY AND
DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RING
which she kindly shows to her visitors.
Miss Warren is undoubtedly the smallest woman of her age living, being
21 YEARS OLD,
ONLY 32 INCHES HIGH, and
WEIGHS BUT 30 POUNDS.
She is to be seen every Day and Evening this week, and
ONLY THIS WEEK,
From 10 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M.
HER MORNING LEVEES, FROM 10 TILL 12,
are much less crowded, and more comfortable for
LADIES, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES,
and as the Manager is determined to accommodate every visitor to the fullest extent,—to have every one see all the attractions of the Museum, has made arrangements to
GIVE DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES,
EVERY MORNING, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK,
AND
EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
and, if necessary to accommodate all visitors,
EVERY HOUR DAY AND EVENING,
at each of which performances will be produced
THE ELEGANT DOMESTIC DRAMA,
THE CROSS OF GOLD;
OR,
THERESA'S VOW!
MISS WARREN
Will be introduced to the audience on the stage between the acts of the Drama at each performance, where every visitor has an excellent opportunity to see her. She will also be seen
ON THE PLATFORM IN THE MAIN HALL
of the Museum, at intervals during the day and evening.
Also, to be seen at all hours, day and evening, the GRAND AQUARIA, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? CALIFORNIA BEARS, exhibited and performed by Herr Driesbach, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, &c.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

LAUGHTER AND MUSIC.

DR. COLTON
Will give his FIFTH GRAND EXHIBITION of the
LAUGHING GAS,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4,
On which occasion,
TWELVE GENTLEMEN
and
SIX LADIES
will again inhale the gas.

Dr. C. has the pleasure to announce that, for this occasion, he has engaged Grafulla's full
SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND,
who will commence the entertainment with
A GRAND CONCERT
of ravishing music. Dr. C pays this magnificent band
ONE DOLLAR PER MINUTE for their performances.

Prices the same. Tickets, 15 cents. Two tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Music at 7½ o'clock.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

BRASS BAND
and
BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE
Perform at
BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
Feb. 3 and 4.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
Ladies' Tickets	2 50
Minors under 15 years of age	3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.

Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.

Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

ARION SOCIETY.—THE ANNUAL GRAND Fancy-dress Ball of the above Society will take place at Niblo's Garden on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, 1863. Gentlemen, personally introduced to a member of the Society, or to one of the undersigned, may procure tickets at $2 each, admitting one gentleman and ladies. Two music bands are engaged. The restaurant will be under the superintendence of Mr. JOHN ITTNER. The Committee: F. P. Bang, No. 231 Broadway; G. Fiedler, No. 50 Cliff-st.; F Frey, No. 1 East 15th-st.; J. O. Hundt (Vyse & Sons), No. 374 Broadway; Firth, Pond & Co., No. 574 Broadway; John Ittner, Grand, corner of Mercer; J. Sattig, No. 204 Broadway; F. Spangenberg, No. 389 Broadway; Henry Steinway, 52d-st., near Lexington-av.; B. Westermann, No. 444 Broadway.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 282 4th-av., near 23d-st. Classes forming for the second quarter, for Ladies, Misses and Masters, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock. For Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8 o'clock. Private lessons when disengaged.

MUSICAL.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S

NEW PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., New-York.

The subscriber, having withdrawn his interest, stock and materials from the late firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, (which firm was dissolved on the 29th of January,) and having purchased the entire stock of Piano-Fortes and Piano-Forte material owned by his brother, EDWARD G. BRADBURY, in the said firm, is now prepared to supply the increased demand for his celebrated Piano-Fortes.

Employing the most skillful and experienced workmen, and having a large stock of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, he is enabled to manufacture Piano-Fortes of unequaled tone and durability.

A fine assortment of elegant instruments now on hand and for sale at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., one block east of Broadway.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the *New-York Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK,

PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
NEW STYLE PARLOR GRAND PIANOS.

B. & H. would invite attention to an entirely new style of Parlor Grand Pianos, unique in design, unrivaled for beauty, and superior to all others in richness, fullness and excellence of tone.

Also, on hand a fine assortment of square Pianos, of all the celebrated makers, for sale at manufacturers' prices.

Second-hand Pianos, from $60 to $120. Pianos to rent cheap. Also, Carhart & Needham's celebrated Melodeons and Harmoniums, selected by
G. F. BRISTOW, No. 765 Broadway.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. — Manufactory and warerooms, No. 113 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

SOPRANO SINGER—WANTED IMMEDIATELY for a Presbyterian Church; must be first-class; no others need apply; salary about $300. Address MUSIC, Station D, Bible House.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

$2,000 TO $3,000.—CASH PAYING BUSI-ness for sale, or partner taken; ill health and business in another city the cause; is safe, pleasant, and increasing; pays near $100 weekly. For particulars, inquire at the institute, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS.—WANTED, A person with $500 or $1,000 cash capital, for a valuable and permanent agency in Philadelphia or Boston, which will guarantee a sure income. Apply to Dr. ENGELBRECHT, at the manufactory, No. 3 Cliff-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—For sale, or would take a smart man as partner, a good business, well established, paying from $70 to $100 per week, as can be shown on interview. Call, or address, WM. DAVIS, No. 69 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, for one week.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL OF $10,000, to carry on a profitable manufacture. For information, address Box No. 1,022 New York Post-office.

WANTED.—AN EXTRA LARGE SECOND-HAND safe. Address Box No. 555 New-York Post-office.

FROM THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Arrival of the Ocean Queen, with $306,000 in Treasure.

Further Depredations by the Alabama Reported.

Astonishing Gold Discoveries in New-Zealand.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, Capt TINKLEPAUGH, from Aspinwall on the 25th ult., arrived at this port last night, bringing California passengers and $306,000 in specie—the latter consigned as follows:

L. McMurray & Co.	$1,000	Order	$5,889
Allan McLane	15,000	S. Dinklespied & Co.	20,000
Bostock & Price	20,000	Frank Baker	24,000
J. B. Newton & Co.	32,600	G. M. Barnard	1,871
J. S. Parker & Son	16,200	Jennings & Brewster	21,000
R. J. Wade	6,860	Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	30,000
Jas. Hunter & Co.	5,500	Wells, Fargo & Co.	102,[illegible]
Total			$301,860

FROM ASPINWALL.

Sam'l L. Isaacs	$700	Handy & Hoadly	$2,540
Order	1,090		
Total			$4,640

ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Departure of the Ocean Queen under Convoy—The Rebel Pirates—Important Gold Discoveries in New-Zealand—California and Australia Thrown in the Shade, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, Jan. 25, 1863.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, with her convoy, the steam gunboat *Connecticut*, leave Aspinwall for New-York this evening, the former being one day behind in her time of sailing on account of her long passage out, she having been eleven days and eight hours from New-York to Aspinwall. The *Connecticut* convoyed the *Ariel* to Cape San Antonio Light, Island of Cuba, on her way home with her specie, mails and passengers, and reached Aspinwall, without touching in at any place, on the 23d instant. She will probably be back again, from convoying the *Ocean Queen*, on the 1st day of February.

The regular British mail steamer *Solent*, from Southampton to Aspinwall, *via* St. Thomas, reports that the *Alabama* burned several vessels off San Domingo and Hayti, after having left the *Ariel* on the 10th of November. The names of the vessels are not given, but it is probable that you have them ere this. The *Solent* also reports that a Confederate steamer of 200 tons, called the *Retribution*, came into St. Thomas, and after selling her cargo of Southern produce for $40,000, sailed, and burned four or five American vessels in the neighborhood of the island.

Capt. SINNET, of the American ship *Flying Mist*, stranded off Bluff Harbor, New-Zealand, arrived at Panama in the last steamer from Callao, and goes to New-York by this steamer. He left Dunedin, New-Zealand, on the 1st December. He brings news of further extraordinary gold discoveries in New-Zealand, throwing in the shade the original ones in Otago. He says the mines exceed in extent and richness those of Australia and California. From 6,000 ounces per week, the product, with the comparatively few persons engaged in hunting gold, has increased to 20,000 ounces per week. Some hands have taken out 100 ounces each per week. Horses were selling at $700 each. Transportation for the distance of 160 miles, was $700 per ton. Flour sold at seventy-five cents per pound. Rev. Mr. DUFFIELD, British Missionary, who also arrived lately from New-Zealand, confirms this intelligence. Business is very brisk, both at Otago and at Dunedin, the capital. The latter has gas-works, telegraphs, and a line of railroad to Port Charles. A line of steamers *via* Panama from Europe is talked of, and no doubt these New-Zealand discoveries will advance the project of a line over this route from England to Australia, &c.

We have no later advices than those already sent, from the interior of this Republic. In this State everything is quiet.

Trade on the Isthmus is improving some since the peace treaty in the State of Cauca, by which our three years' war is ended. The business over the Panama Railroad not only taxes all the energies of the Company's agent here to transact it, but the great and sudden increase, caused in a great degree by the large amount of cotton and wool going forward to Europe, gives him much embarrassment. The rolling stock and freight and storage buildings are all insufficient for the trade. Last week, the monthly propeller *Saladin*, of HOLT's Liverpool Line, went away, leaving 3,500 packages of goods behind, which must wait another month for transportation.

The news of the bombardment of the forts of Acapulco, Mexico, on our coast, by the French fleet, caused but little remark here, as it had been expected for a month. The fleet fired over 1,000 shot and shell during three days. Twelve persons are reported to have been killed. Only one building was injured within the precincts of the town, and this by accident. I believe no injury was done to the ships by the forts. After the works were destroyed, the fleet sailed away for Mazatlan. The U. S. steam frigate *Saranac* was present at the bombardment.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Marys* is the only American war vessel in port. The U. S. brig *Bainbridge* still lies, dismantled and helpless, at Aspinwall.

THE CHARLESTON BLOCKADE.

An Important Capture.

The British Steamer Princess Royal Taken.

Whitworth Guns, Rifles, Powder, and Steam Engines on Board.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 2.

The Richmond *Whig* of Saturday, received by the *American*, has the following:

"After our form was sent to press on Thursday night, a telegraphic dispatch was received announcing the capture of the British steam propeller *Princess Royal*, Capt. LAWSON, while attempting to run the blockade into Charleston. At the time of the departure of the *Princess Royal* from Halifax for Bermuda, Northern papers announced the fact and gave a description of the vessel and cargo. The Federal cruisers were therefore on the lookout for her, and as she was making her way in before daylight on Thursday morning, she was suddenly surrounded, and her officers were compelled to run her on Long Island beach, where she was captured. The *Princess Royal* had on board a most valuable cargo, consisting of eight Whitworth guns, four steam engines for gunboats, rifles, powder, &c. The bulk of the freight was about four hundred tons. A party of English workmen, skilled in the manufacture of projectiles, were captured with the vessel. The pilot and two or three of the crew escaped in boats, and reached Charleston. We are gratified to learn that important dispatches from Capt. MAURY to the Government were saved by these persons."

THE CARGO OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2.

The *Princess Royal*, captured off Charleston, had on board 600 barrels of gunpowder, 2 Armstrong guns, a large lot of machinery, 880 bales of sheet-iron, 500 boxes of tin, 1 steam bakery, 144 bales of hardware, 95 cases of boots, 230 bags of coffee, and other valuable.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2.

A communication was received from the President of the Smithsonian Institute, transmitting a resolution of the Board of Regents, stating that GEORGE E. BADGER had not attended the meetings of the Board, and they understood that he was in the rebel army; and they suggest that he ought no longer to remain a member of the Board.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Dem.,) presented the petition of MADISON Y. JOHNSON, and asked that it might be read.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) objected to the reading, unless it was something especial, as it was contrary to the rules of the Senate.

Mr. RICHARDSON said the petitioner had been arrested, imprisoned and discharged, without any assigned cause. He moved that a Committee of three be appointed to investigate the facts of the arrest of M. Y. JOHNSON, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. SUMNER moved that the petition be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. RICHARDSON read the petition stating that the petitioner was arrested last August upon a telegram from the Secretary of War, and no cause was assigned, and no warrant was produced; that he was imprisoned until the 13th of September, and no reason was ever assigned for the arrest or discharge. He said an American citizen was thus arrested without law and in violation of law and all constitutional privileges; and the best thing the American Senate could do, was to bring to light these men who made charges against their fellow-citizens. There was a feeling wide and deep in the section of country he came from on this subject, which would lead to disastrous consequences if these arrests were persisted in.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) said he maintained that this man could have been released at any time by taking the oath of allegiance.

Mr. RICHARDSON said the oath was offered him after he had been arrested and imprisoned, after the wrong was done.

Mr. ANTHONY—I understand that he refused to take it.

Mr. RICHARDSON said he did refuse.

Mr. ANTHONY—Then I think the Senate has more important business before it than attending to the requests of persons who refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the Government. I have no sympathy for him. I move to lay the petition on the table.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) thought there could be no propriety in tendering of such an oath to a man arrested unlawfully. It was as unjust as was the arrest.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) insisted that there was no insult in asking a man, who had fallen under suspicion in times like these, to clear himself by pledging anew his faith and loyalty. It was a crime when any man in times like these, and under a Government like this, so shaped his conduct as to induce any suspicion of loyalty. In all cases of suspected theft, the person who objects to being searched, generally has the stolen goods upon his person, and he was afraid that these men, who were not willing to take an oath to support the old flag, if the truth was known were not true to that flag.

The petition was then laid on the table by a vote of 22 Yeas to 16 Nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Arnold, Chandler, Clark, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Hicks, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson, of Massachusetts—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Carlisle, Davis, Harding, Henderson, Kennedy, Latham, McDougall, Powell, Rice, Richardson, Saulsbury, Turpie, Wall, Willey, Wilson of Missouri—16.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.) from the Committee on the Judiciary reported back the bill to aid the State of Missouri in emancipation.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.) offered a resolution directing the Paymaster-General to inform the Senate what payments, if any, were made up to the 31st of August, 1862; and if none were made, what was the reason for such non-payments. Adopted.

The legislative and judicial appropriation bill was then taken up, the question being in regard to the appropriation for the Agricultural Department.

Mr. ANTHONY moved to increase the amount proposed by the Finance Committee from 65,000 to 110,000 dollars, of which 20,000 dollars be expended in experiments to procure a substitute for cotton.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.) moved to increase the amount to 130,000 dollars.

Mr. HARLAN's amendment was rejected by Yeas 19, Nays 20.

Mr. ANTHONY withdrew his former amendment, and offered another one appropriating $20,000 for experiments in preparing hemp and flax as a substitute for cotton.

The amendment was adopted by Yeas 26, Nays 12.

Mr. LANE of Kansas, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to appropriate $20,000 to encourage the culture of cotton. Rejected.

The amendment of the Committee on Finance, making an appropriation for the Agricultural Department of $65,000, instead of $130,000, as in the House bill, was adopted.

The amendment to strike out the section increasing the salary of the Assistant Secretary of State to $4,000, was adopted.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered an amendment, repealing all laws giving bounties to cod and other fisheries. Rejected—Yeas, 8; Nays, 34.

The bill was reported to the Senate.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved to amend so as to make an appropriation for the Agricultural Department, of $80,000. Agreed to—Yeas, 27; Nays, 14.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to amend, so that the appropriation of $20,000 for preparing hemp and flax as a substitute for cotton, should be expended, under the direction of three commissioners. Rejected.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, moved an amendment, so as to appropriate $3,000 to distribute cotton and tobacco seeds. Agreed to.

The bill passed.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Army Appropriation bill, with the exception of the item of five thousand dollars for the survey of the Minnesota and Red River of the North, with a view to improve the navigation of each and connect the same by a canal.

The House also concurred in the Senate's amendment to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

The House passed the Senate bill amendatory of the act providing for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts. It alters certain provisions for the sale of land in cases of nonpayment.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill for authorizing the employment of colored soldiers and sailors.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said that it was regarded as a measure of more than ordinary interest was evident from the earnestness with which it was pressed by its friends, and opposed by its enemies. He argued that the claim of the Government to those held to service or labor was superior to the claim of any person whatsoever. When the National life was in peril, the Nation might call into its employment every person capable of bearing arms, and not owing allegiance to any foreign Government. The life of the republic was more valuable than the rights of the most cherished citizen, and infinitely more valuable than those claimed by slaveholders. The power to employ colored persons, or slaves, for military purposes was ample. He proceeded to show that the use of them was urged by Gen. WASHINGTON himself, MADISON and other prominent public men; and that at this time the policy was expedient. It was proposed by this bill to say to the blacks, as JACKSON said to them at New-Orleans in 1814, that their services had been too long overlooked. He referred to the speeches of Mr. COX and others, as calculated to produce dismemberment, and said they were but echoes of the Richmond papers. If such gentlemen had labored half as much to present an unbroken front to the enemy as they had to produce distrust in the Administration, we might look for peace before the next anniversary of American Independence. He had yet to learn that loyal people objected to any means to suppress rebellion, compel obedience to the Constitution and laws, and save the Union, not with New-England, but with all its territory preserved.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) briefly replied to a portion of Mr. WILSON's remarks. A speech he made in New-York had been misinterpreted. He caused to be read a paragraph from it, to show that the position he took, not only in New-York but Ohio and elsewhere, and this was the position of the Democratic Party. They never would, under any circumstances, consent to a dismemberment of this Republic. They should not be tabooed because they had warned the country against the dangers of fanaticism. He repeated that WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN and others refused to sanction the employment of blacks as a general system, which was proposed by this suicidal and infamous bill. It would sow distrust, and dampen patriotism by associating negroes with white men, and disintegrate the army.

Mr. ALLEN, of Ohio, (Dem.,) quoted former assertions of the President and the Republican members of Congress to show that they formerly took ground that they neither had the right, intention nor constitutional power to interfere with Slavery in the States. But subsequently they violated their solemn pledges. The Republican Party could not be vindicated from the charge of being an Abolition organization. If the war had been conducted according to the Crittenden resolutions, namely, for the vindication of the Constitution and restoration of its authority, the Union spirit in the South, instead of being crushed, as he feared it was, would have acquired such force as to have successfully counteracted the effects of secession. The use of negroes for soldiers, as proposed, was not, in his opinion, sincerely contemplated. It was an attempt to deceive the people by presenting the negro in a new attitude. The white soldiers would never consent to be placed on an equality with negroes. This bill was an admission of weakness on the part of the whites, and confessed that it was necessary to call negroes to our aid.

Mr. WHITE, of Ohio, (Dem.,) reviewed, in condemnation, the Confiscation acts, and then the Proclamation of the President, which was the emanation of a Dictator, and could not be issued until the Executive had put his foot on the Constitution and the crown on his head. It was a violation of every principle of the Constitution and of law. These measures disposed of all the property of the Southern States by legislative enactments and by Presidential decrees, proclamations and bulls. Measures, too, Mr. WHITE said, had been introduced for purchasing the negroes of Missouri, Kentucky and other Border States. But the people of his State would never consent to pay the money. This was to dispose of Slavery in the non-seceded States as a part of the Administration policy.

Mr. HARRISON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) asked whether he understood his colleague to say that the loyal people of Ohio would repudiate any tax the Courts decided to be constitutional.

Mr. WHITE replied—Not at all. They would abide by the law; and because such taxes were illegal, the people of Ohio would refuse to pay them. The test of loyalty was respect to the Constitution and laws. He opposed the pending bill. The number of whites in the army was limited; while the only limit to the employment of negroes was their color. The object of such a black force was to subjugate the whites of eleven States; if to exterminate that race, God and man would rise up against it. He believed, however, that the arming of negroes in general would result in their extermination. This was a Government of white men, and he and the people would never be satisfied with any other.

Mr. MAY, of Maryland, (Dem.,) spoke against what he characterized as an attempt to elevate the negro to an equality with the white man. Considered as a national policy it was eminently disgraceful. The united judgment of mankind would pronounce upon it its emphatic condemnation. The example of the King of Dahomey had been presented for their imitation. That despot had an army of blacks, it was said, tremendous and invincible; but it was ferocious and merciless. The people of Maryland would recoil with abhorrence from the pending proposition, and the civilized world condemn it to unmitigated scorn. Rather than by it the negroes should be let loose like fiends of hell, the people of his State would plant themselves in defiant opposition to it. He was opposed to this bill because he was opposed to the war. He came here as a representative of peace, and, as such, the adversary of military supremacy. He spoke in favor of upholding the Constitution. The fathers of the Republic, WASHINGTON and others, had warned us against sectional agitation. It was the disregard of these warnings that had involved us in our present troubles.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said the bill had been opposed for various reasons. The gentleman who had just taken his seat could not vote for it because he was opposed to the war. He (Mr. STEVENS) did not expect those holding such views to vote for it, because it was an efficient engine for carrying on the war. Soon the two years and nine months terms of the volunteers would expire, and this would take from the army 300,000 men. To supply their places with gallant soldiers in the present condition of the country, 50,000 white men could not be raised by voluntary enlistment, and to enforce conscription was out of the question. The Democratic leaders had been busy during the past year denouncing the conduct of the Administration, and sowing distrust. They said that this was an Abolition war, and hence we ought to lay down our arms and compromise. Why should not the black man be employed to save the white man? He had little respect for those who would save rebel property at the expense of the lives of white men. If negro soldiers should be employed, and the white soldiers should lay down their arms, as his colleague, (Mr. WRIGHT,) said they would, in God's name let them go; they ought to be in the rebel army. His colleague should have reported the subordinates who told him this to the proper department, that they might be tried and inexorably shot. We were fighting for the life of the nation; and, if in the heat of the contest the chains of Slavery were melted off, so much the better. He believed that the Democrats at the North were holding secret meetings under the league of Knights of the Golden Circle, with the view of seizing control of the Government and the person of the President. In this he did not believe they would succeed, if colored persons were employed as soldiers. Servile war would not result, because they would be under severe military discipline. But, even if servile war should result, it would be preferable to the war which the rebels were now cruelly and mercilessly waging against the country. He concluded by referring to documents showing good military results which may be expected from such auxiliaries.

He moved the previous question, which was seconded; and the main question was ordered to be put.

The House first voted on Mr. MAYNARD's motion to refer the bill and pending amendments to the Committee on Military Affairs. Negatived—54 against 83.

The question was then taken on Mr. HICKMAN's amendment, which was rejected. It authorized the President to raise as many regiments, not exceeding 300, of African or colored persons of the United States, as in his discretion he might consider necessary, to be uniformed in some marked or special manner, and equipped as he might direct. It also provided for a line of steamers between New-York and the coast of Africa.

The bill, as modified by Mr. STEVENS, is as follows:

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to enroll, arm, equip and receive into the land and naval service of the United States, such a number of volunteers of African descent as he may deem equal to suppress the present rebellion, for such term of service as he may prescribe, not exceeding five years; the said volunteers to be organized according to the regulations of the branch of the service into which they may be enlisted, to receive the same rations, clothing and equipments as other volunteers, and a monthly pay not to exceed that of the volunteers; to be officered by white or black persons, appointed and commissioned by the President, and to be governed by the rules and articles of war, and such other rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained, or in the rules or articles of war, shall be so construed as to authorize or permit any officer of African descent to be appointed to rank, or exercise military or naval authority over white officers, soldiers or men, in the military or naval service of the United States; nor shall any greater pay than ten dollars per month, with their usual allowance of clothing and rations, be allowed or paid to privates or laborers of African descent, who are, or may be, in the military or naval service of the United States.

Provided further, That the slaves of loyal citizens, in the States exempt by the President's Proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863, shall not be received into the armed service of the United States; nor shall there be recruiting offices opened in either of the States of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, or Missouri, without the consent of the Governors of said States having been first obtained.

The bill passed by a vote of 85 Yeas against 55 Nays.

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Buxton, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Browne of Virginia, Buffington, Campbell, Casey, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, F. A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, Cutler, Dawes, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Fenton, S. C. Fessenden, T. A. D. Fessenden, Fisher, Franck, Gooch, Gurley, Hooper, Hutchings, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg of Michigan, Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, Low, McJudoe, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Marston, Mitchell, Morrill of Vermont, Nixon, Noell, Olin, Phelps of California, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Rice of Maine, Riddle, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Sargeant, Sedgwick, Shanks, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Train, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Walker, Wall, Wallace, Washburne, Wheeler, White, of Indiana, Wilson, Windom, and Worcester.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen of Ohio, Allen of Illinois, Ancona, Baily, Biddle, Blair of Virginia, Clements, Cobb, Cox, Cravens, Crisfield, Crittenden, Delaplane, Granger, Grider, Hall, Harding, Harrison, Holman, Horton, Johnson, Kellogg of Illinois, Kerrigan, Law, Laglar, Leary, Mallory, May, Maynard, Menzies, Morris, Noble, Norton, Odell, Pendleton, Price, Robinson, Rollins of Missouri, Shiel, Stiles, Thomas of Massachusetts, Thomas of Maryland, Vallandigham, Vibbard, Wadsworth, Webster, Whaley, Whitt of Ohio, Wickliffe, Wood, Woodruff, Wright, Yeamans.

Adjourned.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

From Our Own Reporter.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 2.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry, to-day, the Recorder stated that on Saturday he received a dispatch from Gen. Milroy, that he was ready to come to testify before the Court, but that he had not yet been relieved for that purpose. The Court decided that the interests of the service would not justify longer delay to procure the attendance of Gen. Milroy, and in the event of his non-arrival by to-morrow morning his personal examination would be omitted, but his official report would be read, and counter testimony, if any, to be produced by Gen. McDowell, would then be produced, and the testimony in the case closed.

Brig.-Gen. John Buford, called by Gen. McDowell.—Q.—Were you present with Gen. McDowell at his tent near Warrenton, on the 26th of August last, on the occasion of Gen. Sigel's being there?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the object of the expedition that was then in question, in the direction of Salem?

A.—There was an expedition about being sent out under my command from Warrenton toward Chester Gap. Gen. Sigel was to give me a section of artillery and a portion of his cavalry. The expedition started on the morning of the 27th, and got to near Salem, where it came across stragglers from the rear of Jackson's army. I found out that Longstreet's command was close behind and following up. The object of the expedition was to ascertain the position of the rebels, I suppose.

Q.—Did you make any report to Gen. McDowell of the march of Longstreet?

A.—I think I did. I sent two dispatches back.

Col. Schriver, being recalled by Gen. McDowell, laid before the Court a note from Gen. Buford to Gen. Ricketts, concerning the force passing through Gainesville, which he said was received at Gen. McDowell's headquarters on the 29th, and read as follows:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE, 9:30 A. M.

GEN. RICKETTS—Seventeen regiments, one battery, and five hundred cavalry passed through Gainesville, three-quarters of an hour ago on the Centreville Road. I think the Division should join our forces now engaged, at once.

JOHN BUFORD, Brigadier-General.

Please forward this.

Q.—Did Gen. King, on the afternoon of the 28th of August, report himself unable to do duty, and was he, to outward appearance, at that time able to do duty?

A.—He did not report himself sick, to my knowledge, and he seemed to me able to perform duty.

The Court went into secret session for deliberation, with the understanding that when the doors were opened at 3 o'clock, the Court would adjourn until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA

Gen. Foster's Expedition at Morehead City on Jan. 30.

The Departure of the Force Delayed by a Storm.

Gen. Wessel in Command at Newbern.

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C., Friday, Jan. 30.

The waters between here and Beaufort are black with vessels of all kinds, which are only waiting the abatement of the severe gale which has been prevailing for the past five days, to take their departure for their destination.

Capt. J. C. SLAGHT, Chief Quartermaster of this Department, has completed his arduous labors in fitting out this, the great expedition of the day—having accomplished, without a mar, a work unparalleled in the history of the war. His great nautical knowledge and skill commands the admiration of all.

The army is in a splendid condition, and in the very best of spirits. They are eager for the coming fray, with all its flattering prospects of success.

Gen. WESSELL is left in command at Newbern, with an adequate force for any emergency.

The Premature Disclosure of Military Movements—Elizabeth City Held as a Military Post—A Conference between Jeff. Davis and Gov. Vance, &c.

ROANOKE ISLAND, N. C., Saturday Jan. 30,
via FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Feb. 1.

Major-Gen. J. G. FOSTER has again written to the General-in-Chief at Washington, bitterly complaining of the premature disclosure of military and naval movements in this Department.

Elizabeth City, N. C., is now held by the National troops as a military post. One company of the First North Carolina (Union) Regiment, and about 100 negroes, are doing garrison and picket duty at that post.

JEFF. DAVIS had a conference last week with Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, upon the relations of this State with the Southern Confederacy—meeting him for that purpose at Franklin Dépôt, Virginia, on the Blackwater. Gov. VANCE plainly informed JEFF. DAVIS that North Carolina would insist upon the reserve and recall of an adequate force for the protection of North Carolina from any further Federal advances. North Carolina has now 80,000 troops in the rebel service.

Many applications are being made for authority to raise native loyal troops. Gen. FOSTER strongly approves doing this.

Brooklyn Fire Department Ball.

Last evening the Twenty-fifth Annual Ball of the Brooklyn Fire Department was given in the Academy of Music, as usual in aid of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Fire Department. These annuals of the Department are always looked forward to with yearnings for the arrival of the evening announced as that on which the occasion will take place, and when the time arrives the occasion is enjoyed to the fullest by every fireman who can be there, and by all his family. It differs from the great majority of balls in its genuine sociality. Every one seems to attend with a determination to spend an agreeable evening; and as the proceeds from the sale of tickets ($5 each) all goes to the support of the poor and needy, benevolence, which beams out from the jolly faces of the exempts and past officials, and fills with a charming light the eyes of the ladies and children, wells up the heart of the mere spectator with joy and gladness. Prior to last evening, the trustees and managers had some unpleasant forebodings that the Annual this year would, as compared with others, be less successful. These fears were based on the fact that there is not in the City an organized body of men from which so many soldiers have volunteered for the war as the Fire Department. But their fears, though apparently well founded, were not realized—in fact, the attendance last evening was the largest and best that has ever been seen at an Annual. At 10 o'clock there was not less than two thousand present. The arrangements were perfect; the decoration calculated to attract and please both eyes and ears. At the rear of the stage Engine No. 22 and Hose No. 8 were placed—both splendid specimens of fire apparatus. Over them, and somewhat nearer the front, was, in letters of light, "Voluntary Aid." The front of the stage was ornamented by the appropriate coat of arms, hung from the drop roll, and descending about midway to the stage. The side of the stage and the front of the several circles were hung with American flags, and from every gas pendant there hung a tiny cage, containing a singing canary bird. The dancing music was furnished by the Brooklyn Band, and the promenade music by DODWORTH's, and both were excellent. The floor was covered with gay dancers, and every available seat in the building was filled with those, who though friendly to the object of the occasion, preferred being spectators to taking part in the more active festivities. Altogether it was a grand success, one which will add fully $2,000 to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. Judging from the number of dancing and promenade pieces on the programme, the happy assemblage will still be dancing when this brief notice shall have gone to press. Among the notables present were the Mayor, Heads of Departments, Aldermen and City Officials generally, Chief Engineer Cunningham, Hon. John C. Roach, Hon. Robert Story, Ex-Chief Velsor, Ex-Chief Fury, and others. The Floor Committee, of twelve prominent firemen, and the Police Committee, of twelve ditto, deserve the highest commendation for the manner in which they performed their several duties.

Candlemas Day.

The Presentation of Christ in the Temple, commonly called "The Purification of St. Mary the Virgin," was celebrated yesterday in all Episcopal and Catholic Churches throughout the world. According to the law of Moses, (Levit. xii,) twenty-three days were to elapse after the circumcision of a male child, before the mother could enter the sanctuary or touch any hallowed thing. These, together with the seven days from the birth to the circumcision, were called the "Days of Purification." Besides this there was a law that the first born, (male,) both of man and beast, should be offered to the Lord, and in the former case the child was to be redeemed with a lamb, of the first year, and if the parents were too poor to bring a lamb, then they brought "a pair of turtle doves or two young pigeons," one for a burnt-offering, and the other for a sin-offering, and the priest then made an atonement for the mother, and she was pronounced clean. In the case of a "maid child," the "Days of Purification" were doubted. The reputed father, and the mother of our Lord were too poor, it appears, to give the lamb, and accordingly we find them approaching with the more humble offering. But if poor, it was shown at this purification that he who was brought to be presented was the promised Messiah. Simeon, who was not to see death, before he had seen Christ, burst out with that beautiful hymn, since used in the Christian Church, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace according to thy word; for mine eyes have seen thy salvation, which thou hast prepared before the face of all people; a light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of thy people, Israel." Yesterday solemn services were performed in all the Catholic Churches in this City, and also in the Protestant Episcopal Churches. In the former the ceremony of blessing candles, before early mass occurred. Pieces of these candles are considered of great efficacy in sickness, or otherwise. When a person is dying, a piece is put in his hand lighted, and thus he passes away in the belief that it may light him to Paradise. On account of these "blessed candles," the day is also called "Candlemas Day." In Ireland the day is particularly observed. The days are now visibly longer, and there is an old distich which runs thus:

"Welcome! welcome! Candlemas Day,
We'll throw our candlesticks away;"

alluding to the fact that the nights are becoming shorter, and the poor people require no more artificial light, and that Spring commences and Winter departs.

In our City churches the most absolute respect was paid to the observances of the day, for individual mention of which we have no room.

The Department of the East.

A report having gained considerable currency, to the effect that Gen. WOOL had designed to suppress the *World* and *Express*, on account of the course they had taken in reference to the policy of the Administration, we are enabled to state, by authoritative assurance, that the intention intimated never proceeded from the headquarters of Gen. WOOL. Various rumors are constantly afloat as to the doings and contemplative acts of Gen. WOOL, but it rarely occurs they can ever be traced to a reliable source.

The official announcement of the members of Gen. WOOL's Staff will be made in a day or two. Some changes and additions have been recently made.

It is the purpose of Gen. WOOL, during the week, to examine the fortifications and defences of New-York harbor. The day set apart for that special duty has not yet been decided upon; but when the time arrives a thorough investigation will be instituted. A steamer will be placed at the disposal of the General and his Aides-de-Camp.

Court of General Sessions.

The February term of this Court opened yesterday before Recorder HOFFMAN.

The roll of Grand Jurors was called when the following gentlemen answered to their names, and were sworn in:

DANL. H. TOMPKINS, Foreman.
Joseph Applegate, Jas. S. Aspinwall, Elijah T. Brown,
Geo. W. Farnham, Henry G. Griffin, Jacob D. G. Hersey,
Thos. F. Jeremiah, Geo. D. Phelps, Duncan F. Curry,
Edward Carter, Gustavus W. Faber, Edw. H. Fletcher,
Harrison D. Hunt, Maurice Hillyer, Saml. C. Madden,
Peter M. Suydam, Thos. G. Young.

The Recorder charged the Jury upon the usual topics required by statute to be noticed, and made special reference to the lottery business, which, he said, was carried on to a great extent in this City, and was sapping the morals and destroying the character of our youth. If there was any way of reaching these dens of vice, they should be suppressed, and it was the duty of the Grand Jury to present them.

Frank Burnett pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was remanded for sentence.

Danl. McCarthy pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and three months.

Mary Birmingham pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was remanded.

Three Ladies Burned to Death.

CORNING, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 2.

The dwelling house of H. C. POOL, near Titusville, was destroyed by fire, last Saturday afternoon. His wife and daughter, and a Mrs. GONZALE, whose husband was in New-York, perished in the flames. The cause of the fire is unknown. The remains of the three ladies were found near the door. Mr. POOL was absent from the house at the time the fire broke out.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE "LOST ARTS."—Whatever varieties of opinion may prevail regarding Mr. PHILLIPS' political views, there is certainly no diversity of sentiment in relation to his masterly skill as an orator. While this fact is admitted by even the most bitter of his political opponents, it is never more apparent than when he drops for the time the political excitements of the hour, and treats his audience to a feast of reason directed to a subject interesting and instructive to any intellectual assemblage—such a subject as that of his already famous lecture on the *Lost Arts*. The Mercantile Library Association, therefore, in inviting him to repeat the lecture last evening, but recognized the public appreciation, and afforded to thousands the opportunity for a rare treat of classical eloquence.

LAUGHTER AND MUSIC.—Dr. COLTON will give his next exhibition at the Cooper Institute, to-morrow evening, and has engaged GRAFULA's Seventh Regiment Band to give a concert of forty minutes to commence the entertainment; and Dr. COLTON informs us that he pays the band a dollar per minute for their performance. At such a trifling admission, the house should be full.

MISS WARREN'S HEADQUARTERS.—Miss LAVINIA WARREN has taken a splendid suit of apartments at the Metropolitan Hotel, to which she removes on Saturday evening next. She and her little bridegroom hold their reception at this hotel immediately after their marriage on Tuesday next. The reception, like the wedding ceremonies, is confined strictly to those who hold cards of invitation.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT FIRE AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

By Telegraph.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1863.

MESSRS. EVANS & ALLEN,
Binghamton, N. Y.:

Was your safe in the fire? Please give us result?
HERRING & CO.

Via Erie Railway Telegraph.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1863.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

Yes! and contents in perfect order.
EVANS & ALLEN.

The above was one of HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, tried by the late extensive fire which destroyed the Odd Fellows Hall and a number of places of business.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES—the most reliable and perfect security from fire now known—manufactured and sold by

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO.,
Chicago.

HERRING'S NEW PATENT BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material that will resist the burglar's drill.

HERRING'S CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, combined—one safe within the other.

Also, DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES—plain and ornamental—suitable for the parlor or dining-room, for the security of valuable papers, silver plate, jewelry, &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

"THE HUMAN FACE DIVINE."—A new System of Physiognomy; Physiology, and the Temperaments; Ethnology, or the Races of Man; Psychology, the Science of the Soul. Given in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1863. 10 cents a number, or $1 a year.

FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TO-NIGHT, at 7 o'clock, a class composed of ladies and gentlemen, will be formed at No. 308 Broadway, for instruction in physiology, phrenology and physiognomy, including the "Signs of Character."

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SEE "FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA LOCK STAND" at Wheeler & Wilson's, 505 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—Mrs. G. C. Hickox and child, Dr. Heger, U. S. A., and family, Dr. Easton, G. G. Allaret, S. C. Hopkins, R. S. Eells and lady, S. J. Kennedy, A. W. Wilson, N. Thompson, B. F. Stone, Mrs. J. J. Ryan, E. W. Verry, J. Quigly, Capt. F. A. Stall, Mrs. S. B. Platt, Dr. J. S. Conway, G. L. Faulkner, Capt. P. W. Peirhallow, W. A. White, Mr. Bancroft and family, Capt. Jones, Capt. W. W. Henry, Capt. Lennell, Lieut. Merchant, Mrs. Ferrari and child, S. Abareau and lady, R. Perry, G. E. Kirkpatrick, T. Mallaby, Mr. Manning, T. Tophity, D. Samuels, N. Brandon.

In schr. J. W. Maitland, from Sagua—J. Wheeler, F. Ransher and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 08 | Sun sets..... 5 20 | Moon rises... 6 13
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 7 13 | Gov. Island... 8 02 | Hell Gate... 9 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Feb. 2.

Arrived.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall Jan. 25, with passengers, specie, &c., to D. B. Allen.

...with coal.

Schr. Frances Satterly, Conkling, Alexandria 7 ds., in ballast to Jonas Smith.

Schr. Amanda, Kelley, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. John Walker, Bunnell, New-Orleans 13 ds., with sugar to Bentley, Smith & Co.

U. S. steam transport Decatur, Fargo, Newbern, N. C., Jan. 29, with passengers to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Sardinian, Pendleton, Londonderry Jan. 6, in ballast to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. Jan. 20, lat. 47 11, lon. 47 50, saw several pieces of field ice.

Ship St. Louis, Coffin, Glasgow, and 33 ds. from Lamlash, with mdse. to Wm. & Alfred Nelson.

Bark James Smith, Anderson, Kingston, Jam., 17 ds., with logwood to master.

Bark Ibis, Hatch, New-Orleans 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to Tupper & Beattie.

Brig Sarah Bernice, (of Machiasport,) Callahan, Miragoane Jan. 15, with logwood to F. Talbot.

Brig New Era, ——, Key West, with mdse. to J. W. Elwell.

Schr. J. W. Maitland, Horton, Sagua Jan. 20, with sugar to H. E. Brown. Sld. in co. with brigs M. W. Holt and Kennebec, for New-York. Jan. 22, off Salt Cay, was chased and boarded by H. B. M. gunboat Steady, Commander Grant, and the papers examined. They reported that they were looking out for slavers.

Schr. Forest King, (3-masted, of Fairhaven,) Briggs, Vera Cruz Jan. 13, and the S. W. Pass Jan. 21, in ballast to J. R. Dow.

Schr. Wm. Wilson, Ryan, New-Orleans 15 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Golden Eagle, Pendleton, Belfast 10 ds., with with wood.

Schr. Jessie Williamson, Jr., Dinsmore, Philadelphia,

IS THERE
any VIRTUE in
Mrs S.A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony:

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City*, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

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3, 4, 10	Drew	$30,000
17, 56, 66	Drew	10,000
36, 40, 78	Drew	7,000
19, 28, 41	Drew	5,167

In addition to the above, there were distributed 35 prizes of $1,000; 35 prizes of $600; 20 prizes of $500, and 32,302 prizes of various denominations amounting to the sum of $475,225. For information or circulars, address
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